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M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
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SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	30th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 14th Jan., at 7 a.m.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th Jan.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th January, 1897.

TO BE LET.

No. 465, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. A clean healthy BUNGALOW, standing in its own compound, containing six rooms and three bath-rooms. Detached Kitchen and Stables. Rent Rs. 75 per mensem.

ALSO FOR SALE.—Piano, Horse, conveyance and entire Household Furniture. Apply at the premises, 465, Walkeshwar Road.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.
The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to hire in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —BREECHES—MAKERS, —SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden, before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Sailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th Day of January, 1897.
G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Colombo.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Penang.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
24, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale, little used.
1 new hand-power grinding machine.
1 cottage pianoforte.
1 double-barrel breech-loading gun by Nixon and Smith.
Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of sofas and chairs, tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, &c.
By order of Mr. Morarjee Veljee and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Samratral Khetsidass—
30 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings, 34 to 35 inches, 40 yards, kottle stamp.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay carriage horse.
1 dog-cart.
A number of English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Behlasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, sewing machine, photographic camera, wearing apparel, gent's saddles, English mail phaeton with Arab horse and harness, etc, the property of the late Dr. F. X. MENEZES.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 87 BALES JAFFARABAD COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the godown of the Sassoon Press, by order of Sha Amersey Damodar, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha and Co., and Nundjee Damodar—
87 half-pressed bales Jaffarabad cotton selected and stamped S L Co by Shamjee Ludha and Co.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., Wheeler and Willson's foot-sewing machine, table ornaments, fancy pictures, Persian carpets Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, flower pots, one brougham by Simpson of Madras, in good condition, one black Australian horse, strong and good worker, &c., the property of J. R. BAPTY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at one p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, near the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. M. BYRNE, School Mistress, R. A.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD'S Furniture advertised to take place on the 18th instant, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 8th proximo.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, specially made to order by John Roberts & Co., plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels' carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. B. F. MYER, of JOHN ROBERTS and Co.
The property of a north Canadian—
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis, in very good order.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF E. BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Bengal Chapra, Mody Bunder, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of Mahomed Khakee—
F M Bombay—251-62-12 bales E bags, 38 by 28, each 300 pieces.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known Importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charney Road Station, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment ex s s Mutra.
About 34 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.
Also 2 Australian cows in full milk with heifer calf; an Australian four wheel buggy, with patent self-acting lever, hood and brake complete, in splendid order, nearly new, and a set of single harness.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
5 bales each containing 300 pieces Melton shawls 43in. by 36in.
6 do. do. do. 48in. by 36in.
1 case containing 23 pieces black cotton coating, 30-35in. by 25-30yds.
20 drums costic soda.
6 cases Japanese lacqured goods containing pannels and fancy boxes.
4 steel tin trunks.
2 dozen iron folding chairs.
1 case lithographic stones.
10 cases brown soap.
6 cases Congo soap.
6 cases gilt mouldings each containing 100 to 125 bundles of 8 sticks, 3in.
1 lot drill, duck, khaki drill, doria, Italian cloth, calico, satin, coloured flannel.
7 pieces Brussels' carpets, sizes 9 by 9, 18 by 25, 15 by 21 15 by 18, 9 by 10, 12 by 12ft.
Furniture:—Cupboards, round table, dressing table, washing table, easy chairs, armed chairs and sofa, lamps, sticks, etc.
25 cases oil-paintings by eminent artists with rich gold frames.
5 boxes Italian wine baintie.
Also a remaining lot of the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham fire and thief resisting safes, size 24in., 26in., 28in., and 30in.

SALE OF MINTON HOLLIN'S PATENT FLOOR AND WALL TILES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—
A consignment of 24 casks of Minton Hollin's Patent Floor and Wall Tiles, plain fancy coloured and glazed, consisting of half pieces of octagon, hexagon and square, each cask containing about 11 to 11½ square yards.
Now on view.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND SHOP-FITTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
A collection of boots and shoes, Calf, Russia and Morocco leathers, glass-door cupboards, benches, writing tables, buttons, hooks, laces, also one original Singer oscillating sewing machine for leather work, the property belonging to a shoemaker's shop, winding up his business.
Terms of sale:—Cash to be paid by each and all purchasers at the time of knocking down the lots and goods to be removed at once.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The 40 Municipal plots of land, situate in the Agripada District and to the north of the Byculla Club, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, has been POSTPONED until further orders from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties in one lot, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferree of the mortagagee, and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motiana, the purchaser of the said premises, at an Auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase-money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August 1896:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messauge, tenement or building standing thereon, with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (——) and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by Coach Factory of J. A. B. De'Souza & Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Meeya Jestaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Esmail Peg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Bejanjee of the other part.
SECONDLY.—Three Ammonia Ice Machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkey pumps, ice-boxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Wadia and Guandy, at their Office, No. 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at their Office in Medows and Forbes Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4-10 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landsmann Bleichfeld
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST
FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, for the supply of:—
Five lakhs of Moulmein Teak Wood
Permanent Way Chair Keys, of
Right Hand pattern
to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.
2. Tender Form with specification must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500 as security.
3. Standard sample with Template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1897.

NOTICE FOR BUILDING CONTRACTS.

OWING to the present condition of the City several contractors have represented that the time for submitting the Tenders for the Naranjee Mill Buildings be extended; we have extended the time for receiving the Tenders up to MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m.
Tenders already received will be kept unopened until the 18th or returned to the parties if required.
NARANJEE PATEL & Co., Agents,
The Naranjee Mills Co., Ld.
at Floor Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building, Bombay, th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents that we have from THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA (including Burmah and Ceylon), for the FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FREIDR: BAYER and COMPANY of Elberfeld, Germany, and have Established ourselves in Bombay at the Address given below.
We have taken over the business hitherto carried on by Mr. G. VERNON, of Bombay, who will now represent us as our MANAGER.
(Sd.) FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & Co., Ld.,
5, Bank Street, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!!
IMPORTANT!!!

FOR SALE in AHMEDABAD, opposite the Railway Station, VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. For particulars apply to
MAJOR H. MAPP, Salvation Army,
Sabarmati.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16; quite new; suitable for bed and drawing rooms; at a reduced price; net Rs. 339 each; any number can be had,
આત્મજી પીરભાઈ,
i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and ROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.
GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label).....	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY...	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel, Pain in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold at 14s. 6d each by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS.
SUIT Rs. 35. COAT VEST AND TROUSERS.
CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the above Commercial Towns and the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or para thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,000,000	= "	8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	4,180,000	= "	8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,97,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,05,823	9 5
Deposits	"	1,04,98,710	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,96,339	14 1
Sundries	"	1 09,026	13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,93,563	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,20,622	11 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,926	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
T. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 3-48p., 5-30a. Low water, 10-41m., 10-15a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Waters' lecture on the plague in Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway Annual Sports and Calico Fancy Dress Dance.

FRENCH'S DOCK.—The steamers Whitgift and Mohamady left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered the dock on Saturday.

Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.—The lecture for to-night (Monday) is unavoidably postponed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar, and all East ports of Africa up to Natal, and also for Algoa Bay, East London and Cape Town, per extra steamer Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day Monday).

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Rama Rattaji, a low caste Hindu, was on Friday afternoon conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning, alleged to have been administered by some scoundrels, with the object of robbing him of what he had on his person. The man was carried by the police to the hospital, where on searching his person properly worth Rs. 65 was found. The man has not sufficiently recovered to make a statement at present.

KHAN BAHADOOR NESSERVANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.—Mr. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge of Broach, has ordered the prosecution of Khan Bahadoor Nesserwanjee Ginwalla on a charge of perjury in connection with his application for probate of his father's will. It is alleged that in the proceedings for probate Mr. Ginwalla did not furnish a correct inventory of his assets, and made a false declaration of his property with the view of saving probate duty. The District Magistrate has been desired to take proceedings against the accused.

BRAHMAN NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The exodus from Bombay has contributed to the population of this town by about five thousand. Three cases of bubonic fever (imported ones) occurred here, two proving fatal. In the last case the patient was suffering from high fever which has abated, but he is still under treatment.—Passenger trains are leaving Wadhwan filled to their utmost capacity.—A boy of Kunbi caste was knocked down yesterday morning by a horse attached to the gharry of a Borah, and has sustained fractures about his face and chest. He was taken to the Takhtasinji Hospital for treatment.—The weather is foggy, and it is very cold.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Vishoo, aged forty years, lately a malee employed in the service of Mr. Gokuldas Madhowji, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, and residing in his master's premises. About 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th ultimo deceased went to his master's another bungalow at French Bridge and worked there with another malee until about 9 a.m., when Rama went up a drumstick tree in the compound. Shortly after he had gone up the branch on which he was standing suddenly gave way, and he fell down on to the road outside the compound wall. He was picked up unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head and from his nose and right ear. He was placed in a victoria and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that Rama had sustained a contused wound about an inch and a-half long on the right side of the head. He died in the hospital on Saturday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the brain, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

WARRANT AGAINST A EUROPEAN DOCTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared with Haji Esmael Kasam, a partner in the firm of Cheap Jack and Co. carrying on business as tailors and outfitters in Rampart Row, and filed an information on his behalf. Complainant stated that on Wednesday last, at about 6 p.m., a European came to complainant's establishment and asked for some goods. He purchased some ready-made clothing, worth about seventy rupees, and told the complainant that he would pay the money on board a ship belonging to the Hall Line, if he sent one of his servants with him, as he had no money then. He gave his name as Dr. Murphy. The complainant sent his servant, named Haroo Alarakhia with the accused, who took away with him the goods he had purchased. When both of them got on board Dr. Murphy asked for the bill, but as there was no stamp on it he asked Haroo to go and get one. When Haroo came back with the stamp the accused had already left the ship, and the servant could get no information about him. The complainant, Haji Esmail, thereupon reported the matter to the police. It was further alleged that the accused is now on his way to Karachi by the steamer City of London. The magistrate granted the warrant applied for.

UNFORTUNATE RESULT OF AN ASSAULT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Moore charged Luximon Rama, a Hindu, residing at Sukhaji Street, with causing grievous hurt to his kept mistress, Gunga, by destroying her left eye by means of a piece of wood, on Thursday evening. It appears that about half-past 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the accused returned home drunk and asked Gunga to serve him with his food. Gunga replied that she had not yet prepared any food for him. The man thereupon got excited and struck her two blows with his clenched fist. The complainant ran out to escape further maltreatment and raised an alarm in the street. A policeman ran to her assistance, but before he could reach the spot the accused came out armed with a piece of fire wood and threw it at her striking her on the left eye. The policeman took the assailant in custody and removed the woman to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the globe of the eye had been broken and she would be permanently blind of that eye. The accused in his defence said that he was drunk, and as his dinner was not ready, he got angry with the woman, who was his kept mistress, and threw the small piece of wood (produced) at her. It struck her on the left eye; which was bad before. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused did not intend to knock the woman's eye out, nor was the stick a heavy one. It was a light piece of firewood, yet the result was unfortunate; the globe of the eye had been broken, and she would be blind of the eye permanently. Taking all these facts into consideration his Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hurst prosecuted one Ismil Dhakia alias Bhendia, an old offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 335, belonging to Vazier Dhondoo Moongee, a mill-hand, residing on the ground-floor of a house at Nareiwady, Mount Road. It appears from the evidence adduced before the court that complainant kept the ornaments in a small locked box which was placed in a big wooden box, the keys of both the boxes being kept by the complainant on his person. The tiles on the roof of the house had been removed by the Health Department in consequence of seven persons having died in the house of bubonic fever, and the complainant, who alleged that he had been compelled by the Municipality to leave the house, used to sleep outside the house. On the 29th ultimo a man went up to the complainant for payment of some money which the latter owed him. Complainant went to his box but found that the money he had kept there in the morning at mid-day and at night remained quite well. For non-existence of proof he would advise besides the real old lucifer match (at home now it is hard to get one) at the same time a shred of really good soap, such as Pears' transparent, to be dissolved in the mouth till the mouth is full of foam. Your, &c.,

CAUTION.

THE POOR SUB-INSPECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ye who listen with credulity to what you hear, and believe all you read about, pray listen to my tale of woe. I am a married woman, and have the misfortune of having my husband a Sub-Inspector employed in the Municipality, which boasts that it is the first city in India. My husband's starting salary was Rs. 50, out of which he brought me Rs. 48 some annas, the remainder going towards income tax &c. He has now been working nearly three years, and gives me to understand that he is one of the most fortunate men in the Department, now that he is drawing Rs. 70. Since the plague has started I have seen little or nothing of my good man. He "is always at work," "work," "work," without any extra compensation for the risk he runs. I am left alone the whole day in the house to brood over my troubles, and the greatest one of these, my dear Mr. Editor, is to work out a mathematical problem every month, and that is how to divide the paltry Rs. 66-13-8 amongst creditors, who are greatly in excess of that account. This is not calculating my house rent, I have to keep a servant if it is to only wake my husband up at 4 a.m., every day. I am writing to ask you to exercise the strong power you wield on my behalf, and ask some good wo to give me advice as to how to manage to pay house-rent, servant, feed a family, &c., on this Rs. 66-13-8, or ask our noble Municipality to give my good man better wages, and do not, oh do not, force me to elope with him to strange lands and pastures new. For Bombay with all its plague, all its strikes, all its dessertions, I love it still.

I DOROTHY.

THE PLAGUE AND THE LEADING CITIZENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a patent fact to all the readers of the newspapers that the drastic measures adopted by the Municipality have been, to echo the general opinion, simply ridiculed by the dire disease which has spread its abominable wings in some parts of Bombay, and which, instead of showing any hopeful sign of abatement, is increasing in virulence by leaps and bounds. Thus it will be seen that the Municipality alone cannot checkmate the ever-increasing spread of the disease, but badly stands in need of the co-operation of the Government and the gentry of Bombay. Sir, it is high time that the liberal Government should step in and extend a helping hand to that influential body, so that it may not come to any further grief or despair. Nor does the sense of duty devolve solely on the public spirited citizens whose forefathers first and foremost duty it is to strain every nerve to preserve the name and fame of the first city in India. But alas what is the attitude assumed by them of late? At a time when their services were most badly required, some of them flocked to the Colaba to enjoy pure and wholesome atmosphere, while some fled to their orgdis, ensconced in Bombay. Is this the just regard they (I mean those who quitted the city) pay to the city to which they owe their high position? And I have not the slightest scruple of hesitation in ascribing the large exodus to these high class men, for the ignorant people were not reluctant to follow the example set by the more educated and cultured persons. Ere bringing this letter to a close, I once more appeal, through you valued columns, to the leading citizens of Bombay to heartily co-operate with the Municipality, Despite misunderstanding the panic-stricken persons, and thus earn the gratitude of suffering humanity. Sir, in my humble opinion, this is the only course which will prevent Bombay the Beautiful being soon converted into Bombay the abominable.

A MOFUSSILITE.

PREVENTION.

Mr. Charlesworth of Bangalore has addressed the following letter to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality:—

Dear Sir,—The appalling effects of the plague in your city a have induced me to tender you the following, as I believe, sure and certain means for the speedy destruction of the microbes of this fearful disease. It may not perhaps be generally known or remarked that in districts where lime-stone or "chunam" is found, when cholera or other severe epidemics prevail, the lime-stone burners or kiln-men and those living in the immediate vicinity of the kilns have never been known to be attacked by the disease,—limestone fumes being, in fact, absolutely destructive to insect or animal life. And on this basis, the burning of limestone has been tried in villages infected with cholera. Result entire disappearance of the disease within 48 hours! I would therefore beg leave to suggest that large quantities of fresh lime-stone be immediately procured by the Municipality and burnt in small heaps, short distances apart, in every road, street and lane of Bombay, and as much broken up or powdered lime-stone thrown about the streets and lanes as well. The same applies to dwelling houses, hotels, latrines, &c. The mode of operation is to place a layer of dry twigs with some charcoal on it first, on which must be placed a proportionate quantity of lime-stone, then another layer of charcoal and dry twigs and the fire kin dled. This should be kept up without intermission night and day for 2 or 3 days, adding fresh limestone and fuel before the first lot entirely burns out. In dwelling houses and the like, small earthen chatties or tinpans with alternate layers of charcoal and lime-stone as above should be kept burning night and day in all parts of the house, especially nooks and corners. But small quantities only as a time should be used, as the fumes are likely to have an injurious effect on the organs of respiration. The compounds or yards of all houses to be freely strewn with powdered lime-stone as well.

THE OUTBREAK IN KARACHI.

The official returns of the bubonic plague in the town of Karachi for Saturday, 2nd instant, show 10 cases and 9 deaths, while the returns for the 24 hours ended on Sunday, the 3rd instant, show 18 new cases, all of which proved fatal. The returns for Monday (4th instant) give 16 cases, all of which terminated fatally, while those for Tuesday show 10 deaths. This brings up the total from the date of the outbreak, *viz.* 10th ultimo, to 130 cases and 126 deaths. A large number of Sindhi shopkeepers have been leaving Karachi for towns and villages in the interior of the province during the last three or four days owing to the increase in the number of plague cases. On Sunday last an unusually large number of Bania families residing in the native town left for Hyderabad and other places. A sort of Panic, like that prevailing in Bombay, seems to have set in among certain classes of traders and shopkeepers, which must be checked early lest it assume large proportions, as it has done in Bombay, and paralyze trade; and it is clearly the duty of the Municipal Commissioners and other leading and enlightened native gentlemen to inspire confidence among their castemen and neighbours and to assuage their fears. Every possible endeavour is being made by the Municipal authorities to check the spread of the disease and to improve the sanitation of the plague stricken quarter, so that we may still hope that if the people keep their houses and surroundings clean and adopt all necessary precautions the ravages of the plague will not be so severe as in Bombay. An attempt should now be made by the Municipal and Police authorities to restrict as far as possible the area of the plague by drawing, as General Gatacre has suggested at Bombay, a sort of cordon round the plague affected districts and prohibiting free intercourse between inmates of affected houses and the outside world. Proper arrangements should also be made to check its importation into other towns in Sind by vigilant scrutiny and examination of passengers at the City and Cantonment Railway Stations by duly qualified medical men and at large places where passengers alight, like Kotri, Hyderabad, Sehwan, Larkana, Sukkur and Shikarpur, &c. The Hospital Assistants now on special duty for this work at the Karachi City and Cantonment Stations and at the Gidu Bunder Ferry station are obviously not fit for the work entrusted to them, as they do not know or understand the symptoms of bubonic fever, having had very elementary medical education and little or no experience of the disease. Moreover, from the accounts that reach us, some of these young men, who passed out of the Hyderabad Medical School only two or three months ago, do not seem to show any zeal in the discharge of their duties. It is very necessary, therefore, that they should be replaced by better qualified medical men possessing at least the knowledge and status of ordinary graduates of the Grant Medical College if any effective check is desired on the importation of the plague. A little extra expenditure at such a time should not be grudged by Government or by Municipalities. We would draw the attention of Dr. Kaka, the Health Officer, to the filthy condition of Clifton at the present time, as this health resort of the European public is now crowded, most of the houses being taken up by natives, and owing to no regular sanitary arrangements existing there, it has become disgustingly filthy, especially Old Clifton. Immediate steps should be taken to remedy this state of affairs. We would draw the attention of the public to an important notice issued by the Municipality which appears in our advertisement columns, regarding the measures adopted to check the spread of the disease, and so obtain correct reports of the actual number of cases that occur.—*Sind Gazette*, (Jan. 7).

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE G.I.P. Railway Parel Gymkhana annual sports commenced on Saturday afternoon in the spacious compound of the Railway employes' quarters at Parel, and will be concluded this evening with a calico dance. The compound was nicely decorated with flags and bunting, and the race-course was excellently laid out, the whole arrangements for this annual fixture being very satisfactorily carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. J. F. Pennock, the General Manager, who was ably assisted by Messrs. B. Johnson, A. Paterson, A. Sawyers, Z. J. Clarke, and Sergeant Instructor Pearce. A large shamiana with raised seats was erected for the accommodation of the members and their friends and families, a large number of whom turned out. A couple of merry-go-rounds were provided for the enjoyment of the children, while the tennis courts were nicely fitted out for the dance, the place being illuminated with the electric lamps. The programme was simple but interesting, and was got through punctually, the various events being well contested. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band was in attendance, and played selections of music at intervals. A crowd of natives, who surrounded the compound, three or four deep, watched the events with interest. The following are the results of the day's events:—

1 EVENT.—75 yds. Girls' Skipping Handicap, for girls over 8 and under 14 years of age. (Members)—Ida Pennack, 1; Edith Johnson, 2; Ada Johnson, 3; and Maggie Paterson, 4.

II EVENT.—100 yds Boys' Handicap for boys up to 14 years (Members)—N. Lyons, 1; John Paterson, 2; N. Pickel, 3; and James Paterson, 4.

III EVENT.—Siamese Twin Race, (Open)—Lyon and Westerman, 1; Williams and Rebeiro, 2; Barker and Saindrige, 3.

IV EVENT.—50 yds. Handicap, for girls under 8 years—Elsie King, 1; Daisy Johnson, 2; and Elsie Sawyers, 3.

V EVENT.—100 yds. Handicap (Members)—H. Williams and R. E Westerman, 1; C. S. Rebeiro and G. Lyons, 2; and C. H. Lilywhite and C. Allen, 3.

VI EVENT.—Lap Handicap, for boys up to 14 years of age (Members). N. Pickel, 1; J. Paterson, 2; C. King, 3; and James Paterson, 4.

VII EVENT.—Obstacle Race—Costume members—G. Lyons, 1; R. E. Westerman, 2; and C. S. Rebeiro, 3.

VIII EVENT.—50 yds. Boys' Handicap, for boys under 8 years (Members)—H. Pickel, 1; A. Morgan, 2, and James Paterson, 3.

IX EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race—Annaji, 1; Succaram, 2; and Abba, 3.

X EVENT.—Quarter Mile Handicap—open—G. Lyons, 1; R. E. Williams, 2; and C. S. Rebeiro, 3.

XI EVENT.—100 yards Girls' Handicap—for Girls up to 14 years (Members)—Elsie King, 1; Edith Johnson, 2; Daisy Johnson, 3; and Maggie Paterson, 4.

XII EVENT.—Throwing the Cricket Ball (Members)—C. S. Rebeiro, 82ft. 1in. 1; H. Williams, 80ft 2; and A. Barker, 77ft., 3.

XIII EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race—Annaji, 1; Succaram, 2; and Hurrichand, 3.

XIV EVENT.—Sack Race.—(Members)—R. E. Westerman, 1; C. S. Rebeiro, 2; and G. Lyons, 3.

XV EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race—Rama Hiroo, 1; Bheema, 2; and Pandoo, 3.

THE BICYCLE RIDE FROM CHINA.

DR. MCILRAITH, the great bicyclist, and his wife who left Chicago, on April 10th, 1895, on a tour all over the world, on their bicycles, are now on their downward journey through this country. On being asked, at Mylikwins, what made him undertake this trip the Doctor said that after Mr. Lenz, the well-known bicyclist, who first came out to travel the world on a bicycle, was unable to fulfil his object, having been killed by Armenians, it was asked whether any man could encompass the world without difficulty, and he undertook it to see if he could do so. The failure of Mr. Lenz was responsible for his trip. Dr McIlraith expressed his regret that he could not say what he had discovered with regard to the death of Mr. Lenz. He must send that information first of all to America, as the syndicate of newspapers he represented, most of which are published in New York and Philadelphia. Starting from Chicago, the Doctor and his wife came to San Francisco, having travelled 2,400 miles in over 50 days. Leaving San Francisco they landed in Yokohama, whence they bicycled to Fuji Nayama, the distance travelled being 900 miles. Altogether they were two months in Japan, From Fuji Nayama they went to Kyato, and from Kyato to Nagasaki, and thence to Hongkong. They were not allowed by the British Consul to cross the Yang-tse River, so they took steamer to Shanghai, after leaving which they travelled along the Yangtse-Kiang, arriving at Bhamo a week before, and took a rest after a long journey in a country where they had much trouble. From Shanghai to Bhamo (through Yunan) they walked, he said, about 4,000 miles. Although the Chinese officials treated them properly, with the exception of one officer, they had to suffer much during the time they were in China. In Japan officials and non-officials treated them properly, and they had no difficulty with their arrival in China. Their journey was not at all liked by the Chinamen, except the Yunanians, who seemed well disposed. At several places the countrymen pursued them with arms, and on one occasion he had to fight and was knocked down, but eventually proceeded on his journey. For about two months he travelled officially. The Chinese Government gave him in Pekin the decoration of the Sangping Kiwan. He wore the Chinese dress when walking in China. Dr. McIlraith has enjoyed good health during the trip, and Mrs. McIlraith was sick for four or five days.

The cute cycling cyclist's journey down the Bhamo to Mandalay by steamer, thence by land to Rangoon, ship to Calcutta, and then travel on their bicycles to Karachi, Baluchistan and Persia, From Teheran they go via Erzeroum, Constantinople and Athens, thence by steamer to Palestine. They will walk up the course of the Nile and visit the Pyramids and later on travel through Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany Holland and America, take steamer to Scotland, and will conclude the trip with a journey through Great Britain and Ireland, shipping from Queenstown for New York.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SUIT FOR DECLARATION OF RIGHT AS VATANDAR.

RAMRAO VYASRAO DESAI AND ANOTHER VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, District Judge of Dharwar, in suit No. 5 of 1890. Mr. Branson, with Mr. B. A. Bhagwat, appeared for the appellants, the original plaintiffs; the Government Pleader appeared for the first respondent, and the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare (by Mr. V. J. Kirtiker, and Mr. G. K. Deshmukh) appeared for the second respondent and original defendants.

Where the dispute was between the Desais and the Lingayats as to who were the Vatandar Patels of a certain village, and as between the two the Civil Court had declared in 1865 that the former had the title, the Desais having also been in possession from 1865 to 1887, the Government purporting to act under the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act held that the Desais had no title as Vatandars and that they were merely usurpers. The Desais, therefore, brought a suit against the Government and the Lingayats for a declaration of their title. Held, that there was nothing in Act X of 1870 to prevent a Civil Court from taking cognizance of such a suit against the Government, who have no power to determine under the Vatan Act who are Vatandars, though their jurisdiction to determine who are representative Vatandars is exclusive under the Act. The order of the Collector, therefore, holding that the Desais had no title was *ultra vires*, and a suit against Government for a declaration was properly brought. Held also, that as the Government were not setting up any independent title in themselves, but were simply the supporters of the Lingayats the titles of the plaintiffs for a declaration being unimpeachable as against the latter their title against Government must also be taken to be made out.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: This suit was brought by the plaintiffs (hereafter called the Desais) against the Secretary of State for India in Council and the other defendants (hereafter called the Lingayats.) 1. For a declaration that plaintiffs, the Desais, are the Vatandar Patels of the village of Kanvi Honapur and the owners of the vatan lands; 2. For a declaration that the Collector of Dharwar had no right to take away from the Desais, the vatan lands and give them to the Lingayats; 3. For an order that the lands be restored to the Desais; 4. For mesne profits and costs. The District Judge, on the 16th October 1891, dismissed the suit as barred by Section 4 (a) of Act X of 1876. On the 27th February, 1895, a Division Bench of this Court reversed that decree and remanded the case for hearing on the ground that "although Act X of 1876, Section 4 (a) bars the claim against Government, so far as it relates to property, that does not exclude the jurisdiction of the Court below as regards the claim to a declaration that the plaintiffs are Vatandars." The District Judge on the hearing found that the Desais were not the sole Vatandars of the Patelki vatan of Kanvi Honapur by prescription or by ancient title or by right and again dismissed the suit. The present appeal is against that decree. The judgment of the District Judge is a curious one. Although he finds the issue in the negative as to the right of the Desais, he says that as between the Lingayats and the Desais the question of title is *res judicata* beyond a shadow of doubt in favour of the Desais. He dismisses the suit because he thinks that as against the Government the Desais have not proved their title, and that the Desais have no cause of action against the Lingayats. The cause of action, however, is between the Desais and the Lingayats; the Government lay no claim to the vatan as owners, they are merely supporters of the Lingayats. When, therefore, the Desai have proved their title against the Lingayats, the grant of a declaration of title necessarily follows. To show this it is necessary to set out a few of the facts relating to the past history of this vatan. For some years past the Desais and Lingayats have been disputing as to its ownership. So far as decrees of Civil Courts have any value the Desais have conclusively proved their title by the suits of 1865 and 1887. The Government, however, consider the Lingayats to be the real owners and the Desais usurpers or intruders, and they have ousted the Desias from the vatan office and its lands, and placed the Lingayats in possession, and notwithstanding the decree in the suits of 1887, still adhere to that opinion. The Desais have under the circumstances brought the present suit in the hope of obtaining a declaratory decree against the Government of their title. It has been argued before us by the Government Pleader that the suit will not, lie, that under the Act of 1874 the Collector has the powers of determining who are, and who are not, Vatandars, and what is, and what is not, vatan land, of ousting any one he pleases from vatan land, of granting that land to any one he pleases, and at resuming or conciliating the vatan of his own free will and pleasure, and that a Civil Court has no right to sail in question, or interfere with, his exercise of any of these powers. No doubt the Act of 1874, gives large powers to the Collector, and the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, deprives Civil Courts of jurisdiction as to claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary office appointed or recognized under Bombay Act, III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, or claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service, or suits to set aside or avoid any order under the same Act, or any other law relating to the same subject for the time being in force passed by Government, or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, or claims against Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held as saranjam, or on other political tenure, or to lands declared by Government, or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to be held for service; but there are certain matters over which jurisdiction is still left to be exercised by Civil Courts and from which the jurisdiction of the Collector is excluded, and one of these is the determination of the status of being a Vatandar. This has been consistently ruled by this Court—see Ramchandra vs. Annut (I. L. R., 8 Bom., 20), Yellappa vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council (P. J. 1883, p. 254), Govind vs. Bapuji (P. J., 1893, p. 337), Chinnayya vs. Bhimangauda (P. J. 1894, p. 416)—and indeed it is plain from the terms of the Act of 1874 itself, for nowhere in that Act is any provision made for the determination by the Collector of what persons shall be held to be Vatandars, but only of what persons shall be recognized as representative Vatandars. When, therefore, the Collector in the present case held an inquiry and determined that the Lingayats, and not the Desais, were the owners of the vatan in question, he exercised a jurisdiction not conferred upon him by the Act of 1874, or by any other law for the time being in force. Rightly, therefore, have the Desais filed this suit in order to obtain a declaration of their status, and not only of their status, but of the status of the Lingayats also, for the determination of one involves the determination of the other. They do not now ask for anything more than that declaration; it is therefore, unnecessary to discuss anything more than their right to that declaration. Thus narrowed down the case is a simple one, for the sole issue is, have the Desais proved that they, and not the Lingayats, are the owners of this vatan; and the answer to this issue must undoubtedly be in the affirmative; in fact, as the District Judge says, the issue is *res judicata* in favour of the Desais. It is admitted that from 1865 to 1885 (in which latter year they were ousted by Government) the Desais have been in possess of the vatan. The Government may call this usurpation, but it is possession of such a character as would alone confer on them a good title. And if they have proved title as against the Lingayats, they have also proved it against the Government, for the Government are not third parties setting up a title of their own, but merely supporters of the claims of the Lingayats, whose title is in the opinion of the Revenue Officers superior to that of the Desais. Of course, it must be remembered that we are not here dealing with the right of Government to resume the vatan, to oust the Desais from it, and to confer it on the Lingayats; we are dealing only with the abstract question of title as between the Lingayats and the Desais; and so far as we can see, with that question the Government is in no way concerned, other than as a partisan of one of the two rival claimants. The Judge, therefore was, in our opinion, wrong, when he dismissed the suit, because title was not proved as against Government. He was wrong also in dismissing the suit on the ground of there being no cause of action against the Lingayats, seeing that the latter still assert their own title and are in possession of the vatan property. We vary the decree by awarding plaintiffs a declaration that they, and not the 2nd defendant or his representatives, are Vatandars of the vatan in question. We order the representatives of the 2nd defendant to bear a moiety of the plaintiffs' costs in the Court of first instance and the whole of their costs in this appeal; the plaintiffs to bear the costs of the 2nd defendant in Appeal 37 of 1892; and the defendant 1 to bear his own costs throughout.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Gordon, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Nowgong.

JANUARY 9.

Blenidell, Major, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Fellows, Lt, Bo, 5th B I, on duty, to Baroda.

JANUARY 9.

Malleson, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.

Smith, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

Hogg, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Bellooh Regt, off leave, to Loralai.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Aden.

THE trans-Jumna part of the Allahabad district is now probably the worst famine-stricken tract in the whole of the N.-W. Provinces, the local scarcity having been aggravated by the influx of a crowd of emigrants from across the Rewa border.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Fay's moment is using Ayer's Ague Specific, the King of ever; Beseiles, Rs. 1, of MADON, BOYS & Co., Bombay."

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. R. H. Macaulay presiding, when the following letter, which had been addressed by Messrs. Wallace and Company, secretaries, treasurers, and managers, to the shareholders, was considered:—

Dear Sir,—Referring to the accompanying notice of a special resolution to be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on the 9th proximo, we think it right to explain shortly the necessity for such a resolution. You will remember that, when the Corporation's new Memorandum of Association was altered a few months ago, an addition was made to the Articles of Association by which the Corporation was restricted, except with the sanction of a special resolution, from engaging in business, except in certain named articles of commerce, and also from extending its operations in petroleum. It is with this latter restriction that the resolution which we now submit to you will deal, and the object of it is to give your directors discretion subject to certain limitations of expenditure to extend the Corporation's interest in petroleum beyond its present limits. Oil has been already proved to exist on one of the concessions in which the Corporation is interested, and the success of its operations in that direction may be considered as assured. It is, however, impossible to say what may be the extent and value of the oil-fields of the Malay Archipelago. The development of them is as yet in its infancy, and it may be of the utmost importance to the Corporation in the future that your directors should now be in a position to take advantage of favourable opportunities of acquiring new concessions. The restriction which the new article imposes upon them completely ties their hands; they cannot enter into negotiations for the acquisition of any new concession, and they could not even sanction the expenditure of a small sum for the purpose of obtaining a report upon a concession if it were offered to them. It is specially unfortunate that your directors should not be in a position to take advantage of opportunities which may now occur and which, if now neglected, may never occur again, because, though the cost of prospecting is considerable for those who have not the staff and appliances ready to their hand, the expense to the Corporation of proving new oil-fields would be comparatively small, inasmuch as it already has a staff in Sumatra, it has expert borers in its employ, and it has boring tools which must lie idle unless your directors can find a suitable field for their employment. The resolution, which is now submitted to you, has been framed so as to give your directors such latitude of action as is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Corporation, but at the same time it limits the possible loss by fruitless prospecting to a sum which is quite insignificant compared with the profits obtainable in the event of success. With this explanation we commend the resolution to your favourable consideration.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Hakim, the following resolution was carried:—

"That sanction and authority, as required by Section CXLVIII of the Articles of Association, be and is hereby given to the directors to acquire for the the Corporation interest in any Petroleum Concessions on such terms as they may think fit, provided that the total expenditure, incurred in acquiring the concessions and in pyment for the right to prospect for oil, and in prospecting, boring, and experimental operations on oil-fields of concessions, in which the Corporation is not already interested, shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000, such sum to be calculated exclusive of the cost of general management and of the salaries of boremasters or others already in the employ of the Corporation and to any other expenses which may be incurred *bona fide* for the oil-fields or Petrleum Concessions already acquired by the Corporation, and are not directly incurred in consequence of such extension of the Corporation's interest in oil-fields on Petroleum Concessions, and also exclusive of any payments which, after the discovery of oil, may become due to vendors of concessions, and also of any expenditure which may be incurred in connection with concessions after oil has been found."

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE S S Khedive, 2,247 tons, Captain T. Mathews, sailed on Saturday last for Porebunder, with a general cargo and 300 passengers.

THE Anchor Line s.s Persia, 2,320 tons, Captain C J Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs' Clarke, Miss Pitcher and Mr B Schumm.

THE B I S N Co's ss Ellora, 1,906 tons, Captain W Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Sturgess and Mr Munchershaw R Colombowala as cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Arthur Atkinson, Mrs M Coyne, Mr. H E Wood, Sergt E G Bingham, Miss Beaumont, and 85 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (7th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Nuckel, Mr Sturgess, Mr Wright, Mr Moss, Mr Peairs, Mrs Fernandes and infant, Mrs Hajee and two children, two privates of Lancashire Fusiliers and 300 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,330 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow (5th December) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Kate Calthrop, Mrs H W Bellew, Miss Bellew, and Miss Ina Bellew. During the voyage she encountered strong southerly gale, with very heavy seas between England and Gibraltar; southerly and south-westerly strong wind and stormy weather in the Mediterranean; southerly wind varying in force from a light breeze to a moderate gale the whole length of the Red Sea and N. E. monsoon breeze and fine weather in the Indian Ocean. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, Jan 7.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Arabia s	Read	Glasgow, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Mohammudi s	Elkson	Jeddah, &c.
	Khedive s	Mathews	Porebunder.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Oriental s	Moule	London.
	Ellora s	Gray	Calcutta, &c.
10	Nadir s	Elliott	Calcutta, &c.
	Persia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Latona, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut Barrow; next for duty Lieut. Robertson.

Orderly sergeants for the week. No 1 Company—Sergt. Pinder; next for duty Corpl. Traylen. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Z rhurst; next for duty Sergt. Coates.

2. There will be 16-inch R. M. L. drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. There will be class firing at Colaba on Tuesday and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 16th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Puttees to be worn.

The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice on parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Puttees to be worn.

By order,

A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company and Recruits' Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 11th inst., at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.

(2) There will be Company drill for "E" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 4-45 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant. All members are requested to attend.

(3) There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(4) G

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Re. 1. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET, furnished for a period of six weeks from 1st February, or during April and May, a BUNGALOW on the Coast, within three hours' sail of Bombay. For particulars apply to "W.," care of this Office.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MacCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHLORIDE of LIME in cases containing from 4 to 5 cwts. at Rs. 10 per cwt.—Also Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, at Re 1½ per cwt. The best disinfectants against the Plague. Apply to NANSEE KHAIRAZ and Co., 93, Medows Street.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegrams of yesterday evening reported Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 111 7-8, and 118, respectively. The market rates of discount were reduced 1-8d. per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 1-8 per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths higher, at £ 63 5-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 29 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the last quotation of 64 5-8 cents was repeated, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills on Madras yesterday, at 1s. 3 5-16d., which was the rate of Wednesday's regular sales, but 3-32d. below that obtained for the lakh of extra Bills on Madras sold on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £190,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to this port, Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day's message through Reuter reports a further sale of a lakh of extra Indian Council Bills on Madras at the enhanced rate of 1s. 3 11-32d.; but Stock Exchange quotations are unchanged. In the discount market, however, the rates have been put up again 1-8th per cent. to Thursday's level. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in London and New York.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 34½s. per 416 lbs., buyers via the Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

Last evening the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 61-64d. both for January and May-June deliveries. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 14,000 bales more, at 58,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 22,000 bales greater at 72,000 bales. The week's Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 149,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton had increased during the week by 72,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,071,000 bales.

To-day an advance of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans in Liverpool at 4 1-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are higher to the same extent. The market closed steady this afternoon, Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, including 800 East Indians; Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; but April Futures were 12 points higher at 7·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales, compared with 33,000 bales last year and 42,000 bales the year before.

A further advance of 3-16 cents. has taken place in spot Cotton in New York to-day, at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; and Futures for April are 3 cents higher, at 7·27 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 20,000 bales, going against 17,000 bales in 1897, and 25,000 bales in 1896, on the corresponding day. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 1,490,000 bales.

The local Mills still keep out of the Cotton market, having bought only 100 bales of Amreli to-day, at Rs. 175; but exporters have taken 1,450 bales, consisting of 250 Bengal, at Rs. 147-55; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 160; Akola, at Rs. 162-3; Khandeish, at Rs. 155; and Barsee, at Rs. 165½; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 165½; Amreli, at Rs. 175; Karaaja, at Rs. 165; and Pachora, at Rs. 155 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dull in tone with but little enquiry from shippers, but quotations are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,126 bales.
Rice	45,195 cwts.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale, no transactions of any importance having been reported, but the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1'632	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quoted at 99¾ to 100¼ for Money and 99 5-8 to ¾ for Account for 4 per Cents; but these quotations are almost nominal in the general absence of business.

SHARES.—This market is virtually closed in the absence of dealers, and we make no changes in our usual list this evening.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

20-96—Payne G and S—Aga Guiam Hussein bin Aga Abdul vs Sir Albert David Sassoon and others—Brown and M.—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

271-96—Roughton and E Elena Antonietta Gordon vs Frederick E A Gordon—Bland and N.

473-96—Craigie L and C—The Oriental S and W Co Ld vs Kilibai alias Premcore—Bhaishanker and K.

553-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Hormasjee and others—Wadi and G.

601-96—Bhaishanker and K—Mowjee Munjee and others vs The Bombay Flour Mill Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

603-96—Nanu and R—Sorabjee Hormusjee Bozdewalla vs Latafee Latafee Kanjiwala—Ardeshir H and D.

429-85071-96—Manockchad Gopaldas and another vs Cumulsey Jusraj and others—Wadia and G.

410-24366-96—Wadia and G—Kalidas Kaba and another vs Manockchand Giga—Trabjee D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

358-96—Pestonji R and K—Nemidas Hemchand vs Mahomed Cassum bin Mahomed Misry—Brown and M

330-96—Hiralal M and M—Gokuldoss Mulchand vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishanker and K.

464-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Premsukdas Jankidas.

399-96—Dikshit and D—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Emmell.

491-96—Trabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mohunjee vs Gayanand Madhowrao and others.

498-96—H J R Henming—Dhurmajee Heerajee vs Suckroo Popat and others.

285-17425-96—Ardeshir H and D—Baldeodas Nensukhdas and others vs Savlajee Lakshman—Dikshit and D.

249-12263-96—Thakurdas D and C—Javervaboo vs Vithuldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rahemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manekuklal D and J—Part heard.

152-96—James Peace—Hurjeewan Ooker vs Purshotum Ooker—Payne G and S.

415-96—Matubhai and J—Charles Agnew Turner and others vs Sobhagchand Talakchand—Hiralal M and M.

208-96—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Uttumram Icharam and another—M H Khan.

423-96—Madowjee V—Meman Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmajee and another—Sorabji and J

512-95—Janardan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Eduljee Wardhman and another—Payne G and S

69-96—Pyne G and S—Shamjee Kandasji vs Muktabai and others—F P Pavri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

635-96—A F Turner—Mancherjee Eduljee vs Abba Hajee Abdoolla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

126-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.

257-96—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Ravjee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

346-24591-95—Roughton and E—Francisco Boggianoi vs Jugmohundas Vundravandas Bhaisetti and others—Little and Co.

437-95—Daphary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.

60-96—Balkrishna V N K—Narrondas Ravjee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

458-96—Sorabjee and J—Dewjee Ramjee vs Luxmon Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

566-96—Khunderao and S—Sitaram Luxmon and others vs Dewjee Ramjee and others—Sorabjee and J.

23-96—Pestonji R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S.

43-96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.

323-95—Janoo Peace—Hajee Maya Ballee Maya Pathan and another vs Vithal Khakal Bhat and another—F P Pavri.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th January 1897:—

Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	£ 15,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 2nd Jan. 1897	13,000,000
Balance to be remitted from 3rd January 1897 to 31st March 1897	2,000,000

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897.

THE first volume of Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East, transcribed from the India Office Records, and published with an introduction by Mr. F. C. Danvers, is a valuable contribution to the early history of the English in India, and especially in Western India. The introduction gives an exhaustive account of the trade routes between Europe and India from the earliest times to the comparatively recent date at which the British flag first began to be known in Indian waters. As far back as history can go, we find Arab sailors conveying Indian goods to Europe by the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. At a very early age, Tyre was the chief European mart for the trade of the East, and from that city Phœnician ships bore the wealth of Asia to every port on the Mediterranean and beyond the Pillars of Hercules to distant Britain. When Tyre was captured by Alexander the Great, her commerce went to Carthage and the newly founded city of Alexandria. Carthage was destroyed by Rome, and Alexandria under the rule of the Ptolemies engrossed the greater part of the Eastern trade and kept it even when Egypt became a part of the Roman Empire. On the downfall of the western Roman Empire, Constantinople naturally became the principal centre of commerce between the East and the West. A large portion of this commerce was still carried on by way of Egypt until the capture of Alexandria by the Moslems. After that event, the products of India and China, for nearly two hundred years, came to Constantinople for the most part by a circuitous route by way of Independent Tartary and the Greek settlements on the Black Sea. The fall of Constantinople transferred a great deal of the eastern trade to Venice and Genoa, but in the course of time many of the German towns opened direct communication with Constantinople, so that in the twelfth century a chain of commercial stations extended from Constantinople to the German Ocean, the chief of which were Vienna, Ratisbon, Ulm, Augsburg, and Nuremberg. In the north of Europe, Bruges, and then Antwerp, and afterwards Amsterdam and Hamburg were the chief marts which received Oriental goods. The English merchants were content to send their exports to these cities to be exchanged for eastern goods until 1579, when Elizabeth obtained from Sultan Amurath III. permission to trade in his dominions, and the English Turkey Company was established. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 inspired the people of England with still more confidence in their commercial powers. A year after that great victory, a body of English merchants memorialised Queen Elizabeth for permission to send ships and trade with India. For nearly a hundred years the Portuguese had enjoyed the monopoly of the direct sea route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498. The Dutch had already begun to dispute their exclusive right to commerce in the Indian seas, and the English were not going to be long behind them. Elizabeth readily granted her sanction to the schemes of Eastern trade, and after one or two pioneer voyages a Charter of Incorporation was granted to George, Earl of Cumberland, and two hundred and fifteen knights, aldermen and merchants, under the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies."

Thus was planted the famous East India Company which was destined in the course of two centuries and a-half to overshadow the whole of India. The collection of records before us exhibits the Company in its infancy, when it seemed in imminent danger of being swallowed up by Portuguese rivals or of being ruined by the caprice of the Great Mogul. The first document in the collection is dated Achin 1602, and contains a list of the privileges that Sir James Lancaster induced the king of that place to grant the subjects of the Queen of England. It is followed by a large collection of letters and other records extending from 1607 to the end of 1613. Their spelling is modernised to the great comfort of the reader, who is thereby able to read their contents without being distracted by obsolete orthography. The first ship of the East India Company that reached India Proper was the Hector, commanded by Captain Hawkins. The third item in the collection gives an interesting account of the voyage of that ship as far as Socotra. It is a letter, written by one Anthony Marlow "aboard the Hector at anchor, at Delisha, upon the coast of the Island of Socotra, the 22nd June 1608." The Hector and the Dragon sailing on the 1st of April 1607, lost sight of England on the 17th. On June 15th, they found themselves off the coast of Brasil, where they tossed about for more than a month, distressed by scurvy, and with their water running short. On August 6th, they came to anchor in Sierra Leone, which "place proved a happy place for us, for here, at little charge, we got up our men with limes, water, and fish. In this river the Portugal hath trade, commodities, gold, and elephant's teeth; it is a goodly river, the navigation of it bold and good for any ship to come on the south side. The king and people, niggers, simple and harmless." They put into Saldania Bay on December 16th, and found they could buy "a good large beef" for a piece of an old hoop of iron, not worth two pence. On January 3rd, they doubled the Cape, and at last, on March 28th, came to anchor before Tammarie, the chief town in Socotra. On June 2nd, the Dragon started for Bantam, but the Hector, bound for India, stayed behind at Socotra because "there is no going to Cambaya, although the winds be large, until the middle of August." From the next letter we learn that the Hector had lost ten men on the voyage before reaching Socotra. When Captain Hawkins at last sailed his ship into Surat, he found that he could not do much business owing to the rivalry of the Portuguese, who arrogantly claimed the monopoly of the Indian trade. So he resolved to take the bull by the horns and went to Agra to see what concession he could extract from the Emperor Jehangir by his personal influence. At first rose coloured accounts of his favour at the imperial court reached Surat. Mr. William Finch writes to him: "Report said here that you were sworn the king's servant, and that he had given you four vests of gold, thirteen great horses with their rich furniture, 400 horsemen to attend your person, and that he had made you captain of 500 horsemen, that the cause of all these honours is (as is here noised) that you gave unto the king a small coffer with seven locks within which were such rare stones that they would lighten the darkest place that it needed no candle. Surely, if it be so, your worship hath carried it very closely, but I am almost incredulous, as St. Thomas, yet give the passage." As a matter of fact, he was at first received with much honour, and married an Armenian wife. But, eventually, the hostile influence that the Jesuits exerted on behalf of the Portuguese, was too strong for him, and it was with some difficulty that he got safe back to Surat.

Subsequent attempts to gain the favour of the Great Mogul were still farther from being successful. In the beginning of 1612, Mr. Paul Canning was despatched to Agra with a letter from King James, and two musicians, Robert Trully and another, of the name of Lawes, who may have been closely related to Henry Lawes, the composer of the music of Milton's *Comus*. Not much was expected from his mission by Mr. Thomas Kerridge, who describes him as "full of controversy and envy, most affecting his own opinion and conceited experience, yet ever tedious in discourse and action." He had a hard task at Agra to compete with the Jesuits; who "do so bewitch the king, &c., with daily presents as glasses, china dishes, varieties of wine, &c., that nothing is denied them, have way to the king at all times, confer and talk with him, live at his charge, none of his nobles have so easy access." Even the English music did not much soothe the savage breast of the monarch. "Lawes and his virginals presented, he (Jahangir) played on them, but not esteemed (a bag-pipe had been fitter for him). Robert thinks Lawes died with conceit. Robert's cornet highly esteemed, the king put it to his mouth, kept it from him, caused six others to be made, but proved not good." But Robert only got a beggarly fifty rupees from the whimsical monarch, and was presently cut out entirely by a Neapolitan juggler. Lawes died at Agra, as mentioned in the above quotation, and so did Canning. When the latter died, the King pounced upon his possessions and "took what him best liked, viz., all the broadcloth, as also both his hats, his silk stockings, wrought handkerchiefs and caps, his jerkin, lined with fur, his best cloak, and other things, which Robert saith he knoweth not, but of small value." On Canning's death, Thomas Kerridge took his place at Agra, and tried to get an answer to the letter of the puissant monarch King James, whom the Jesuits at the imperial court represented as a very petty prince not worthy of much consideration from the ruler of India. Mr. Kerridge, with proper spirit, explained that the English nation had continued thousands of years famous before they knew the Portuguese, and that, if they were denied trade, they doubted not to live as famous without it. But it was all of little avail. Jahangir was not pleased with his presents. Indeed, the great monarch did not show much discrimination in the matter of presents, and preferred above all the rarities sent out from England, a hat, which Mr. Kerridge had bought for himself for sixteen rupees in Agra! But what better was to be expected from "a drunkard, so given to vice that the chief captains cared not for him, and willingly would never come near him." Such are the accounts we read of the relations that subsisted in the beginning of the seventeenth century between the Great Mogul and the representatives of the King of England to whose letter he vouchsafed no reply "as not standing with his greatness to answer every Hackum, which is, as a petty commander or governor, for that he acknowledges no Padenshawe or King in Christendom, but the Portugals' King." Both parties would have been somewhat startled, could they have looked with prophetic vision into the nineteenth century and seen how completely the whirligig of time would work its revenges.

DETAILS reach us through Zanzibar of the massacre of Italian officers on the Benadir coast. It appears from statements published in our Zanzibar contemporary, that Commendadore Cecchi, Italian Consul-General for Zanzibar and Administrator of the Benadir coast, left the former place for the latter on official duty, on November 18. Seven days later, accompanied by sixteen officers and men of the Italian gunboat Staffetta, and an escort of seventy Askaries, he left Mogadishah on an expedition into the interior. The same night they encamped in the bush. The Europeans lay in the centre of a circle of camels and horses with a ring of Askaris beyond. In the dead of the night they all awoke, hearing an ominous yell, and found their six sentries all stabbed, whilst poisoned arrows were flying in on all sides. They fired at the bush wherever they imagined they could see the assailants, keeping up a desultory fire for a couple of hours. Then the enemy withdrew, and they rested awhile. When daylight came they found that the camel carrying all their spare ammunition had disappeared. The Askaris were in a panic. They had very few cartridges left, having fired away most of them during the night. Having no special reason for pushing on, Signor Cecchi decided to go back. They had not gone very far before they were attacked again, arrows flying as thick as hail and not a soul in sight. Having reached an open bit of ground they stopped and kept on firing till their ammunition was entirely expended. There were ten miles of bush to be traversed, and of the eighteen Italians who set out, only three returned alive, and of the seventy Askaris only eighteen survived. Their assailants were concealed in the bush, and as the poor fellows fell their throats were cut with knives. Oh the horror of it all!—exclaims the correspondent who furnishes our contemporary with its narrative,—those doomed men rushing on in hopeless despair and seeing their comrades fall one by one, whilst they were utterly incapable of helping them in any way, having only just enough energy left to instinctively stagger onward for a few hundred yards, receiving fresh wounds every moment, until it was their turn to fall with just enough life in them to see a score of murderous fiends rushing out of the bush and for just two seconds to feel a knife cutting its way in their throats before they were hastened into eternity. The white survivors were but menials. The bodies of their officers marked the route from the coast to the bush. A signalman was of the surviving party, and he cabled to the Staffetta for assistance. A high sea prevailed as the time went on, but an armed party was landed, not however before several boats had been destroyed on the beach. They found the bodies of their companions with their throats cut, some of them shockingly mutilated. The Somalis were in strong force, so that the party was unable to recover the bodies which were perforce left where they had fallen. It was Signor Cecchi's great ambition to open up the Benadir country to commerce and civilisation, hence his expedition. Now it will be opened up by less pacific methods; for the outrage must be avenged, and an Italian punitive expedition has already commenced operations. No organised opposition is likely to be met with, however, for, says a recent writer on the country, except on the coastlands, where they are fishers, sailors, and traders, the Somali are essentially nomads, pastoral pursuits being handicapped by the physical surroundings, by the chronic state of intertribal warfare, and the loose social organisation. The innumerable clans or septs show little deference to their chiefs, and possess scarcely any political cohesion. They come together and break into fragments according to the vicissitudes of wars and alliances; but the so-called "sultans" of the Hashiyas and other confederacies exercise little influence beyond their immediate vicinity.

THE rapidity with which distressed people are flocking to the relief works in the Presidency is shown by the weekly notification issued from the Secretariat regarding the progress of the famine. There is always a tendency on the part of the poor to keep away from the works opened by the authorities for their preservation until they can hold out no longer, and then a continuously growing stream of people seek that form of relief. The figures published periodically over the signature of Mr. Monteath, show that we have now reached this latter stage. 25,000 more people were on relief works at the date of the last report than was the case in the preceding week. The numbers are doubtless swelled in almost all parts of the Presidency by the exodus from this city. The nearest districts are most affected in this way, as is evidenced by the reports. Thus the Collector of Kolaba states that some 700 people have gone across the harbour to Uran where the salt works of Government give a very good chance of employment. The Collector of Ratnagiri states that less people leave for Bombay than those who return to it for work—a very unusual circumstance at this time of the year. To the suggestion

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Owing to the friendly remarks made by Baron de Courcel, in an interview with the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the Paris papers warmly advocate an Anglo-French entente.

MR. BALFOUR AT ARDWICK.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Ardwick, said that Government did not intend to propose a rate in aid of voluntarily schools whereon opinion was divided.

He desired that Ireland was unduly burdened with taxes, which he said were mostly indirect, and instanced whisky as a case in point.

MR. ASQUITH AT DEWSBURY.

JAN. 9.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Dewsbury said that Ireland and Scotland ought to be treated as separate fiscal entities. An enquiry into the case of Scotland would, he said, produce startling results.

THE *TIMES* ON THE FAMINE FUND.

The *Times*, in cordially approving the opening of the Indian Famine Relief Fund in England, considers that the reasoning of the Viceroy in favor of delaying the same is admirable from the standpoint of statecraft, but in practice it doubts the sagacity of deferring the appeal until the situation had improved.

CHOLERA ON A P. AND O. TRANSPORT.

The P. and O. steamer Nubia has arrived at Plymouth with cholera on board.

Three soldiers of the North Lancashire Regiment and two lascars died from it on the passage and there are several cases under treatment.

LATER.

It is believed that the Nubia was infected by the shore boats at Port Said.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

JAN. 9.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester to-day, said the Indian Famine was inviting all parties to save the starving with the power of Great Britain's wealth.

The Cotton Association with the rest of the kingdom were now enabled to show thatthey were mindful of the duties of common citizenship.

He upheld the Indian Government in keeping the relief works in their own hands, but hoped that the call on public charity would be generously answered in Great Britain and India.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

It is persistently reported that Count Muravieff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, will succeed the late Prince Lobanoff as Russian Foreign Minister.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR WOLCOTT AT LIVERPOOL.

Senator Wolcott, the envoy of Mr. Mckinley, who has arrived at Liverpool from New York, declined to explain his mission, and merely stated that his work lay chiefly in London.

WALES AND ENGLAND AT FOOTBALL.

In the football match between Wales and England, Wales made one goal and two tries, whilst England was nil.

THE STATE OF MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

The *Temps* states that the Island of Madagascar is quieting down greatly under the rule of General Galliéni.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND OPENED IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

At the request of Lord George Hamilton the Lord Mayor has opened an Indian Famine Relief Fund, stating that, unhappily, there is no longer any doubt as to the extreme gravity and extent of the calamity which has overtaken India. He asks the Provincial Mayors of the United Kingdom to form committees.

JUDGMENT IN THE SCOTT-RUSSELL CASE.

Judgment was given, to-day, in the Scott-Russell libel case.

Lady Scott and Aylott and Cookerton were each sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Lady Scott will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

A most painful scene occurred in court after the sentences were pronounced.

THE RISING IN BECHUANALAND.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 8.

The Vryburg Volunteers have reached Hass Fort, where they await reinforcements.

The wife and child of the trader Robinson have been rescued.

QUARANTINE AT JEDDAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 8.

The Turkish Government has imposed a fortnight's quarantine at Kamaran on all Indian pilgrims, and every ship with a case of plague on board will undergo twenty days' quarantine.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD SANDHURST AT BARSI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, JAN. 10.

His Excellency the Governor left Mohol station in a tonga to drive to Pandharpur, at 8-30 a.m., yesterday. Between Mohol and Pandharpur there are three relief camps at Porrapur, Panoor, and Toonnad, all road repairing. A total of 5,759 persons, exclusive of 2,787 now working, women and children are employed. This number includes 1,900 men, 2,600 women, and 1,190 working children. Most of the persons on the works are mahads, maangs, and other low-castes, who cannot now obtain "balootra," which is payment in kind for work done by them for the villagers.

Lord Sandhurst inspected each of the camps, carefully inquiring into all details and examining the condition of the people, who appear in good condition and well-fed.

His Excellency arrived at Pandharpur at 3 p.m., and stayed at the Municipal bungalow.

To-day, the 10th instant, at 8 a.m., the Governor received the Mamlatdars of the district. At 9-30 a.m., his Excellency started for Barsi Road by tonga, for 31 miles first, proceeding to visit the Pandarpur Municipal poor-house with 55 inmates lodged in the pilgrim houses. The Governor then left for Barsi Road. There is a relief-work about four miles off the road, which has been opened a few days since, and to which 1,057 persons have already come, most of whom having Sunday leave from work, came and lined the road, and were inspected by the Governor, who leaves to-night for Ahmednagar.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 10.

The case against Templeton was resumed, to-day, before Mr. A. Williams, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Surgeon-Captain Hehir was cross-examined throughout the day. He stated formerly that Mrs. Whittaker visited him on the 2nd of November, whereas really she did so on the 15th November. He did speak with accuracy before the court previously. His visit-book showed no entry of a visit to him by either Mrs. Whittaker or Mr. Templeton. His accounts were usually made up from the visit-book once a month, but in cases where visits were not entered, he trusted to his memory to make his accounts. As to whether the visits paid him in Mrs. Whittaker's case, it did not matter, as he was a friend of the Templetons for seven years, and had attended them and casual visitors at their place without accepting fees. The rule applied to people staying with the Templeton's, but in the case of Mr. Harman, who was stopping there now, he did recover fee. When Mr. Templeton explained to him that Mrs. Whittaker was in great agony, he suspected they were labour pains caused by approaching abortion. He did not for a moment suggest that Mrs. Templeton knew all about the abortion. Mrs. Templeton told him that Mrs. Whittaker's pains had been going on since morningand was then in reality surprised that abortion, which was threatening on the 2nd December, did not occur before. Mrs. Whittaker told him she had taken 30 grains of quinine the night previous, and at the time he attributed the abortion to that. He was of opinion now that abortion was caused bythe constantuse of the drugs. He considered from history that in her case 30 grains of quinine was a severe dose to procure abortion. When he found Mrs. Whittaker suffering from tetanus, he considered her life in danger, and Mr. Templeton acquiesced at the time. In calling in Dr. Lawrie, witness did not make a clean breast to him of the true state of Mrs. Whittaker's case, because he was in possession of one of those secrets and confidences which the patients occasionally impart to the medical men, and which without permission scarcely justified their imparting them to the third person. He did not do so, moreover, because of the disgrace the girl would inevitably experience, and because she was living in the house of friends. The lady's life, he admitted, however, was paramount to such considerations. On a consideration of the circumstances, he ought to have mentioned everything he knew to Dr. Lawrie. When he knew Mrs. Whittaker's life was in danger he admitted he ought not to have kept his knowledge back from Dr. Lawrie. On future occasions of the kind, he said, he should probably act differently. Witness could not suggest how the abortion could have occurred in Mr. Templeton's house without Mrs. Templeton knowing it. He told Miss Da Costa, the lady doctor, that there had been abortion, but did not tell Dr. Lawrie, because Dr. Lawrie came in at a very different stage of the case, and imparting of the knowledge to Dr. Lawrie would not have effected the patient's recovery.

Mr. Daly, the counsel for accused, applied for bail at this stage of the case, saying there was absolutely nothing in the evidence to connect accused with the miscarriage. Dr. Hehir's evidence, he said, was unreliable, and was the evidence of a self-confessed liar, who admitted the woman's life was in danger, but refrained from imparting his knowledge to Dr. Lawrie, whom he called in consultation. It may have occurred to his Honour why Dr. Hehir was in the witness-box, and Mr. Templeton in the dock.

Mr. Lowndes, for the prosecution, said there was a perfect chain of evidence in the case, and one of a bundle of causes which led to the abortion was the pregnancy, and the material cause of the pregnancy was a certain person. He referred to the law on the subject, and maintained that the court's order was already in force, and sufficiently covered grounds to refuse the application for bail.

The court eventually refused the application, and the case was adjourned to Monday.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHINS.

RANGOON, JAN. 10.

One of the principal objects of the expeditions from Pakokku and Arracan against the Yindu Chins had been accomplished without bloodshed. Mr. Greenstreet, the Political Officer in charge, having recovered the last of the captives taken in the raid upon the villages in plains in 1895, and compelled the restoration of ransom extorted for captives previously released. There seems every prospect of the expedition being carried through without active opposition.

A FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A meeting will be held at Government House, to-morrow afternoon, to form a Committee to raise a Famine Relief Fund, in accordance with a resolution of Government, as published in the *Gazette of India* on Saturday.

THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

The result of the first half-year of the Burma Railways under the Company has been an increase of four and three-q uarter lakhs over the figures of the second-half of 1895. The respective totals are Rs. 32,53,077 and Rs. 27,78,803.

THE DURHAM L. I. SPORTS.

POONA, DEC. 10.

The annual sports of the Durham Light Infantry concluded on Saturday before a large gathering, chiefly the military elements, amongst whom Generals Nairne and Duncan were present. Several events were very interesting and keenly contested. The Polo Pony Race, open to the Poona Polo Club, was won by Mr. Wilkinson. Pony Bare-backed Jumping Competition, was won by Mr. Ashburner. The Mile Flat Race was won by Lance-Corporal McCann, Royal Irish Rifles.

After these events were competed, a bicycle musical ride came off. The bicycles were all very neatly trimmed with red, white, blue bunting, and the men looked very pretty and neat. The most interesting event was the company military display of the Infantry supposed to be on outpost duty. The scene was the Soudanese coming to attack. Meantime a sharp crack of rifles came from various parts of the field. At this time the bicycle section was sent rapidly from the Reserve, and sharp volleys were poured on them, many of whom were killed. Captain de Lisle made a very effective Amir, and his men, dressed in long flowing white garments, with black faces, carried the oriental weapons.

Mrs. Nairne distributed the prizes; and Colonel Whitby and officers were "At Home."

A FIELD DAY.

The troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee, only the infantry regiments, had a Field Day, yesterday, near the Bund Hill. Artilleries are now at Hinjouri, and Cavalry is now in reconnoitring exercise. The troops are divided into two forces, the Northern and Southern forces, the chief umpire being General Duncan. The general idea was that the northern force had been defeated at Poona, falling back towards Chakan, covered by the rear guard of three battalions, which, after being dislodged from the Bund Hill, had taken a fresh position facing south with its left resting on Dhanori. This force was represented by the Sappers' troops, who were about eight in position. There was a certain want of cohesion in the advance, which led to a considerable delay in the assault, though the mistakes were rectified as soon as practicable, and the final attack was well combined.

The troops returned at noon to their quarters.

DEATH IN THE AGA KHAN'S FAMILY.

The niece of his Highness Aga Khan and daughter of the late Aga Ncoriddin Shah, died, yesterday morning, at Aga Khan's residence. Deceased was an accomplished young lady, aged about sixteen. She was attacked suddenly by pneumonia, and in one day died. A long procession of mourners escorted the body to its resting place, preceded by a number of persons, several of whom were carrying trays of food. The death has cast a gloom in the Aga Khan's family.

THE RECENT SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS THANKS HER INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State to H. E. the Viceroy appears in the *Gazette of India*: "I am directed by the Queen-Empress to express her Majesty's satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like conduct of her Indian troops while employed on the unattractive but important duty of holding Suakin and the surrounding country during the recent operations in the Soudan. This service has been performed with an alacrity and cheerfulness which has added to the reputation of her Indian Army, and though remote from the scene of active operations in the valley of the Nile, they have sensibly contributed to their remarkable success.

THE CALCUTTA SPORTING CASE.

The rule obtained by Galstaun upon the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club came on for hearing again, to-day. The court was occupied all day in hearing Sir Griffith Evans' comments on the affidavits of the plaintiff and defendants.

The case was again adjourned.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PLAGUE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a long letter to the Bengal Government upon the sanitation of Calcutta and its very dangerous condition in view of the plague in Bombay. If Calcutta were attacked and quarantine imposed by European ports, very serious consequences must ensue to the Indian trade.

The report of the Medical Board shows that Calcutta occupies an area of 4,237 acres, and has a population of 470,842; the density being very far in excess of that returned for London.

Moreover, the medical returns show that since 1890 there has been in the city a tendency to symptoms premonitory of an outbreak of fatal disease.

The Chamber urges the necessity of a legislation for the improvement of the Municipal Act so as to make it more readily effective; they also urge the necessity for temporary measures for cleaning the city and improving its sanitation.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant H. Harrison and Second-Lieutenants Tahourdin, Mennies, and Nicholl are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Majors Leith, Temple, and Vivian to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Colonels Bruce, Hawes, and Thomas are admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, I.S.C., retires from the Service.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, from borrowed funds, of the Mandalay Canal, in Upper Burma.

DEATH OF SHETH DWARKABHAI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SURAT, JAN. 8.

Sheth Dwarkabhai, the respected head of the Hindu Mahajan, died, yesterday, at the age of 75. His death has caused a widespread regret amidst his large family and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was the manager and trustee of the Pinjrapole here, president of the Hindu Charity Fund since it was started, trustee of the Roychand Girls' School Fund, and a member of the National Congress Local Committee and the Gorakshak and Veterinary Hospital Committee. He was a Municipal Commissioner long before local Self-Government came into effect, and even after that the Government nominated him, but subsequently he resigned in 1892. He took a leading part in all political and other public meetings. He was frank, kind, and liberal, and in many private disputes referred to him his decision was accepted. He rendered important services to the Government at the time of the Licence Tax Riot of 1878. The Hindu shops were closed in his honour to-day.

PRAYERS FOR BOMBAY.

A monster meeting of the Surat Parsee community was held, this evening, at the Dadabhoy Mody's Fire Temple, when a subscription *jusson* or public intercessory prayer was performed under the lead of the Dustuars and clergy of both the Shenshai and Kadmi sects, imploring God Almighty to speedily exterminate the bubonic fever plague from Bombay and elsewhere, where its baleful influence has now seriously attacked the Parsis. The invitations were issued by Sirdar Davar Edaljee Khurshedjee Mody, the head of the community, who opened the proceedings in a brief but impressive and highly sympathetic speech. At the end the Dastur Rustomjee offered some appropriate remarks, when the meeting broke up after distribution of silver coins as charity to the poor and the priests. All hearts were deeply impressed with the gravity of the crisis in Bombay, and a most solemn and unfeigned seriousness was observable among all. Besidesthe Surat people, Parsis from all the principal neighbouring villages, including temporary sojourners from unhappy Bombay, had flocked in large numbers. Sir Dinshaw Petit's contribution of Rs. 51 was much appreciated as a mark of his sympathy, and the news of the absence of worthy Dastur Nasarwanjee through illness was received with regret.

MHOW, JAN. 8.

A *jusson* similar to those held in different parts of India by the Parsis for the extermination of the plague and the prevailing famine was held by the Parsi Anjuman, this evening, under the presidency of Dustoor Saheb Khoorshedji Jamshedj Jamaspasa in the Agiary, which was beautifully lit up for the occasion. After the prayers were offered, the learned Dustoor Saheb prayed with the congregation and offered public prayers for the removal of the plague and relief of famine. His eloquent lecture was most impressive, and these present were greatly moved. Great credit is due to the Dustoor Saheb for taking the initiative and explaining the object of the meeting.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden from Colombo arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. Steamer China, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sunts steady.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	103 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	111 7-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	56,000	Bales.
" Surats	2,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	142,000	"
" Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,071,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"

DAMAUN NOTES.

Our correspondent writes:—On Thursday, in the absence from the city of the President and the temporary illness of the vice-President of the Damaun Municipal Corporation, Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, a senior member of the Corporation, acting as President, administered oath for the honest and impartial performance of their duties, to Mr. Francis Moniz, the President, Mr. Ardasir Rattonji Dadarwala as substitute for Mr. Raimundo Fernandes, who is ill, Dr. N. R. Satpute, and Mr. Alferis Menezes, members, and Dr. Claudino Da Cunha and Mr. Minguel Mornes substitute members, of the Commission appointed to prepare a list of persons from Damaum district to be compulsorily enlisted for military service. With a view to prevent any tampering, the Commissioners spent several hours in affixing their signatures to each of the pages of the two big books, one to be forwarded to the Military Office at Goa and the other to be retained here, wherein the names of persons to be enrolled are to be written. The Commissioners hold their first sitting next Thursday, when they will go over several lists of names sent in by the different vicars and residores and make their selection.

Most of the Mahomedans, golas, khatrees, and doobles, who had left Damaun to escape enlistment, have returned to their homes on being assured that no unnecessary coolum would be used against them.

The honorary commissioners have been warned by the Lisbon Government that they are liable to six months' imprisonment and a heavy fine if they were found partial or dishonest in the discharge of their duties.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 25.

THE NEW IRISH QUESTION.

"Ireland is on fire for the moment." These words which appeared in a *Times'* leader three days ago refer, of course, to the political storm which burst at Cork a fortnight ago and has been raging ever since. Lord Castletown, whose comparison of the present agitation with the state of things that led to the severance of the American colonies from the mother country and the establishment of the United States as an independent power gave such a great shock to his Unionist friends in England, has attempted an explanation. The explanation has been coldly received in Unionist circles. Lord Casoletown does not deny using the illustration about Boston, but says that he "specially advised" that moderation should be the keynote in their demand. Lord Castletown is asked by English Conservatives to practise what he preaches. In Ireland there has only been a faint echo of the indignation expressed by Unionists here. Two peers and two papers have dissassociated themselves from Lord Castletown's menacing language, as the *Times* would style it. The dissentient peers are Viscount De Vesci and Viscount Emly, both of whom are Liberal Unionists; The two dissentient papers are published in Belfast, and both are organs of the Liberal Unionist party. Viscount De Vesci, as Lord Lieutenant of Queen's County, declines to call a meeting at present, and though he administers to his brother landlords a severe rebuke for their "revengeful tactics" in trying to "stab the Unionist Government in the back," he is careful to disclaim having formed an opinion one way or the other upon the very difficult, and complex questions dealt with in the report of the Financial Relations Committee. Viscount Emly refused to sign a requisition for a meeting in his county, Limerick, and he declined merely on the ground of Lord Castletown's speech. Lord Inchiquin, another Irish peer, is holding aloof, but only on the ground that he considers the meetings now being organized all over the sister isle as premature. On the other hand, Lord Ardilaun of Guinness's Stout fame, expresses full approval of the movement. The argument that the Irish demands are calculated not only to embarrass the Government, but to injure the Unionist cause is met by Lord Castletown as well as by Mr. Maunsell, of the Irish *Daily Express*. Lord Castletown writes:—"As Unionists in Ireland we have always stated on every platform that any Irish grievance can and will be redressed by the Imperial Parliament if found just and substantial. Such was one of the strongest grounds on which Irish Unionists fought the Home Rule demand. But if now the mere fact of all parties in Ireland uniting on a common platform and urging the Imperial Parliament to decide or give effect to the conclusion arrived at by a responsible commission appointed by Imperial Parliament is met by a *non possumus* from the leading Unionist organ, and if that were to be the policy of the Unionist Ministry, our arguments against

HOME RULE FROM THE IRISH POINT OF VIEW

would fall to the ground." Mr. Maunsell poohpoohs Mr. Carson's opportunist advice, and declares that the risk of detriment to the Unionist position will not arise from pressing a just demand for treatment, but rather from "an ill-advised policy of ignoring or evading it." Mr. Maunsell adds:—"No greater mistake could be made than to assume that this is a landlord movement. All classes in the country feel their interests involved; hence the extraordinary unanimity and earnestness with which it is supported." Mr. Thomas Lough, a North of Ireland man, who sits for a metropolitan that constituency, as a Radical and who is hobnobbing with Irish landlords in a manner that astonishes those who remember some of his Home Rule harangues, denies the suggestion that the Blue Books have not been studied. "I find," he says, "the most astonishing familiarity with them; ecclesiastics of both religions let figures slip off their tongues as lightly as prayers, landlords have become men of business, the press is devoting itself to the subject with extraordinary vigour, even those unattractive terms 'separate entity,' 'taxable capacity,' 'fair ratio,' begin to exercise a profound influence over everyone's imagination." On this side of St. George's Channel it has been suggested that if Ireland gave up the luxury of drinking its national beverage its grievance would disappear. It is pointed out in reply, Mr. Lough tells us, that each person in Great Britain takes twice as much alcohol as each Irishman, and yet, by the ingenious British manipulation of imposts laid on the different stimulants used in the two countries, the one has to pay as much tax as the other, though he only gets half the drink. An influential Conservative paper, the *St. James's Gazette*, which was almost the first to denounce the Irish claim as preposterous and futile, has somewhat changed its ground within the past few days. It has been urged in some of the journals favourable to Irish aspirations that it would be wise to utilize the report of the Financial Relations Commission as a means of re-organizing local government in Ireland and of making the County Councils, or whatever the new bodies may be called, a handsome present from the Treasury at starting. The *St. James's Gazette* suggests that "a beginning should be made of local government in Ireland by allocating to the aid of the country authorities the spirit duties raised in Ireland," amounting to rather more than two millions. Many English Liberals favourable to the Irish contention consider this suggestion good provided that "country authorities" does not mean the Grand Juries; but it is not very likely that the Government if they tackle the question of Irish local government as they are almost bound to do before they go out of office would dream of perpetuating what has been described as one of the worst substitutes for local government to be found in any European country. There is a curious proposal in this morning's *Times*. Accepting the estimate of the Commission that the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is only one-twentieth—she now contributes one-eleventh—a correspondent asks, on the principle that taxation and representation should go together, whether Ireland will agree to be represented in the House of Commons in the same proportion and to have its representatives cut down from 103 to 34? He adds:—"If she will agree to an adjustment of taxation on these lines some of us would be disposed to come to terms with her very quickly." Mr. John Morley says he is not one of those, if there be any, who think that much of

THAT "SLIPPERY STUFF CALLED PARTY CAPITAL"

is likely to come out of this intricate question for either English party, Mr. Morley may or may not prove to be a true prophet, but so far it cannot be fairly said that the Opposition Press has sought to take any undue advantage of the extremely awkward predicament her Majesty's Government find themselves in. Up to the present we have had no inkling of what the Cabinet think of the difficulty with which they are suddenly confronted. They are studiously silent, and it may be that they have not yet formulated their policy. The question will be raised in the debate on the Queen's Speech, and if the Government take up the attitude recommended by the *Times* we may expect some lively scenes. What with the perplexities surrounding the Education question; the inconvenience of this latest Irish revolt; and the growing disposition of the Opposition to censure Lord Salisbury's management of the ticklish American business, Ministers cannot be looking forward to the opening of Parliament with superabundant joy. Mr. James Wilson, who has special claims, I believe, to be heard in Printing House Square, tells the *Times* that it has misunderstood the object of the movement. "It is not," he says, "to press upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the adoption for the future of a principle of financial arrangement, but it is to ask for redress of a damage and loss inflicted upon Ireland in the past." Stout Unionist though he is, Mr. Wilson intimates that if England turns a deaf ear to the representations of "United Ireland, new style," as the *Westminster Gazette* describes the movement, her action will "go far to strengthen the hands of those who affirm that there is no hope for justice to Ireland short of her having a Parliament of her own." This and some other equally interesting admissions made by Unionists will not improbably add to the gaiety of the Christmas party at Hawarden Castle.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

The renewed activity of the Ambassadors since the return of M. de Nelidoff to Constantinople has given rise to many rumours of a more or less conflicting character. But one thing seems to be clear, *viz.*, that England and Russia have come to a general understanding as to what should be done should the Sultan prove obstinate or fail to furnish the required guarantees. We hear this not only in well informed circles at home but in the despatches of the most reliable correspondents in all the European capitals. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* is very emphatic on the subject, declaring it to be "quite certain" that Russia and Great Britain are "now very closely agreed as to the next step to be taken," while the *Neue Freie Presse* announces on the strength of information received from Berlin that the pending pomparlers among the Ambassadors in the Turkish capital rest upon an Anglo-Muscovite understanding, the result partially of the Czar's visit to Balmoral, and partly too in "mutual concessions." Notwithstanding, however, these assurances and the positive announcement that all the Powers, including Russia, are united in principle as to the expediency of employing coercive measures if Abdul Hamid does not give way, some scepticism is felt respecting the probable result of the present combined action. Indeed, we are told, that in Vienna the diplomatic conferences now taking place in Constantinople inspire but limited confidence, while our friends of the German Press are not only sceptical as to the situation generally but venture even to doubt the good faith of Russia. That attempts should be made in various quarters to show that Lord Salisbury's part in the first development of events is not so important some of his friends have claimed; that the French Press is exhibiting great soreness because the Sultan's promises to M. Hanotaux remain a dead-letter; and that Austrians consider the amnesty at last accorded to the Armenians, the work of their representative Baron Calice, and not that of M. de Nelidoff, may not be in themselves of much consequence; but they are symptomatic of the international jealousies which have been heretofore so valuable to the Commander of the faithful in his encounter with the Great Powers. When British statesmen hinted at the necessity of using force to compel reforms in Turkey there was no paper more horrified at the suggestion than the Paris journals; now they are recommending the same thing. An article in the *Temps* urging a resort to coercive measures has made a great impression throughout Europe, and will possibly have some effect at Yildiz Kiosk. The *Figaro* writes in a similar strain, and what is more falls foul of M. de Nelidoff, whose offence consists in not supporting French action on behalf of the Armenians. The remarks of the *Figaro* might have appeared in the leading columns of the *Chronicle*. Says the well-known French journal:—"For months past disturbances of the gravest character have taken place throughout the Turkish Empire. Blood has been poured out in torrents. At the time when the emotion of Europe was at its highest, Russian diplomacy declared that it undertook to take matters in hand, and, in point of fact, the European Powers gave it *carte blanche*. Ample credit was conceded to M. de Nelidoff to enable him to effect a settlement, and when returning from a journey to St. Petersburg and Vienna he resumes charge of his Embassy, he does not dare to broach to the Sultan those questions which have to be settled unless a bloody anarchy is to spread all over the Turkish Empire. For all that, M. de Nelidoff must be perfectly aware that the Sultan is more than ever under the influence of his surrounding of fanatics, of unscrupulous courtiers, eunuchs, and favourites. What is M. de Nelidoff waiting for? What is Europe, and, above all, what is France, waiting for?"

THREATENED RISING IN THE BALKANS.

In the meantime the unrest that has prevailed so long in the Sultan's dominions is spreading. A few days ago the Athens correspondent of the *Times* reported that a rising in Macedonia in the spring is highly probable, and this is borne out by intelligence from various trustworthy quarters. There is, it is stated by the Vienna correspondent of the same journal, but too much reason to apprehend that these disturbances in Macedonia will take place on a dangerously extensive scale, and it would be a mere delusion to suppose that those Balkan States which consider themselves to be entitled to a portion of the Turk's inheritance will remain quiet. He adds:—"This time they are not instigated by Russia. Indeed, it is patent to all well-informed observers of the situation that Russia wants peace, which will in existing circumstances serve her purpose better than war. But Russia is not entirely mistress of the situation, even in the East, and it is highly improbable that Russian diplomacy will be able to avert the untoward course of events foreshadowed above." This unpleasant intelligence should be an additional inducement to the Powers to put an end to the dangerous state of things in Turkey as soon as possible.

THE AMERICAN JINGOES AGAIN.

The good sense shown by Mr. Olney and the better class of the people of the United States, together with the unexpected reserve and moderation of the Spanish nation, has to a large extent nullified the remarkable action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution adopted by a practically unanimous vote a week ago to-day reads as follows:—"Joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the Republic of Cuba:—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: (1) That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America. (2) That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba." It is fortunate that the holidays have intervened. The Christmas vacation will give the members of Congress plenty of time to reflect on the course that Mr. Cameron and his colleagues so wildly recommended in face of the strong remontrances of the responsible Secretary of State. How the action of the Senatorial Chauvinists is regarded by the more sober portion of the American population is shown by the remarks made by Mr. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, before a very distinguished audience in New York. We are told that he denounced Jingoism and all its works with a force and eloquence which were applauded heartily. He denounced war and efforts to cause war, and the Senate Committee for taking part in them. He declared that all these matters of disturbance were out of the way. There was no room in this country for party divisions. "Americans do not mean to allow a faction to present the United States before Europe as the bully of the world. The country has the gravest domestic questions to settle. No aggressive foreign policy is possible till these issues are disposed of, nor will an aggressive foreign policy ever be an American policy."

CHANGES IN THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

My scepticism regarding the report that Lord George Hamilton meditated the reappointment of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne as a member of the Council of India proves to have been justified. On Monday, at the last meeting of the Council before the holidays, the Secretary of State in a few well-chosen words expressed his own regret and that of his colleagues at the termination of Sir Owen Burne's long connexion with the India Office. With the exception of two years when he went out to the East to perform the duties of Private Secretary to the then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, Sir Owen has in one capacity and another been at the India Office for close upon a quarter of a century, and although others there are older than himself—for he is only sixty—few members of the department can look back to such a long period of service. Sir Owen's first appointment at home was that of Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, and the post in those days was something more than a name. He subsequently became Assistant Secretary in the Political Department, and on the death of Sir John Kaye was promoted to be head of that department. He joined the Council at the beginning of 1887 on the nomination of Viscount Cross. There is no one who will be more missed at the India Office, and his retirement causes very sincere regret throughout the entire establishment. Although Lord G. Hamilton has not yet filled up the vacancy created by Sir John Strachey's withdrawal a year and a-half ago, his lordship has lost no time in choosing a successor to Sir Owen Burne. As the telegraph cable will have informed you, the new member of Council is a distinguished officer of the Indian Staff Corps, General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., who, at present, occupies the responsible post of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs, at the Horse Guards. That Lord G. Hamilton should have selected, not a civilian as Sir O. T. Burne practically is, but another Army man, excites general surprise. Surely twelve months have elapsed since Field-Marshal Sir Donold Stewart was re-appointed for five years, and General Sir Archibald Alison has quite two more years to serve before his term of office expires. I have heard that the state of his health does not permit Sir Archibald Alison to take a very active part in the work of the Council; if this information is correct, it might explain what otherwise must be regarded as a singular appointment. On personal grounds nothing can be said against it; for General Gordon is an admirable official, and an ornament to the Indian Army.

THE STRACHEY VACANCY IN THE COUNCIL.

The fact that no one should have been chosen all this time to take the place of Sir J. Strachey has naturally given rise to the impression that the appointment had been abolished under the Council of India Reduction Act of 1889. If a Secretary of State wishes a place in his Council to lapse, he has to notify his desire by laying a memorandum to that effect on the table of the House of Commons. This has not been done in the case of the Strachey vacancy, so that the Council nominally numbers eleven—one more than the minimum allowed by law. When the Reduction Act was passed, the Council consisted of fifteen; but the quorum five or six has not been reduced as one would have expected. Apart from this, the reduction does not seem to have been attended with any evil consequences; at any rate, I do not hear that the present members complain of over-pressure, and, so far as the public have the means of ascertaining, the work of the department goes on just as smoothly as before; it would, perhaps, not be possible for it to go on more slowly than it did when the Secretary of State had half as many more advisers than he has got now. The wheels of the India Office always did move slowly, if surely.

APPROACHING VACANCIES IN THE COUNCIL.

Curiosity is beginning to be felt as to who will succeed the commercial member, Mr. R. Hardie, whose time expires in March, and who, it appears, has no desire to continue in office for another five years. I presume that his successor, whoever he is, will be a non-official; but it might be worth while for the Chambers of Commerce to be on their guard. Sir James Peile and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot cease to be members of the Council in November. Sir James Peile is the only member of the Council who knows anything from personal experience of Western India, and when Sir George Birdwood goes—under the limit of age rule—his time will be up in eighteen months, or so, from now—Mr. Lee-Warner will be the only Bombayite on the permanent staff. The man who occupies Sir James Peile's place in the Council ought, and must be, a Bombay man. There should be no unnecessary delay in making this clear to Lord George Hamilton.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE.

It is only natural that at "this season of benevolence and good-will when the fountains of charity are open," to quote the now familiar words of Mr. Labouchere's friend, "Brooks, of Halesworth," the thoughts of people at home should turn to the condition of their fellow-subjects in the famine-stricken districts of India, and it was with a sigh of relief that many persons read Lord George Hamilton's letters to the Lord Mayor and to the Secretaries of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Duties Committee. Any anxiety that might have been felt at the delay in appealing to the generosity of the British public, on behalf of the sufferers by the scarcity, has disappeared, and no one need feel any qualms of conscience during the festivities of Christmas-tide. The rather ostentatious display of charity made in Russia, or perhaps, I should say, the invidious comments on the Russian subscriptions indulged in by certain enemies of ours in other countries, created a feeling here amongst those not fully acquainted with the facts that we were somehow neglecting our duty. As I have said, Lord G. Hamilton's communication to the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis has reassured all the kind charitable souls who have not yet fully grasped the situation, and who imperfectly realise what the Government of India admit to be its responsibilities towards the victims of the impending calamity. Lord G. Hamilton's letter to Lord Mayor Faudel Phillips, is dated, Monday, and is based on a further telegram, received by the Secretary of State, from Lord Elgin, at Calcutta. "The Government of India recommend," Lord George writes, "that for the present and until the situation has more fully declared itself, no action should be taken in this country to raise subscriptions. They report that no definite opinion can be formed till the results of the winter rains, which are expected during the next few weeks, are known." He adds that he shall not fail to let the Lord Mayor know as soon as the Viceroy is again heard from, on the subject. The communication made by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Tattersall and Mawdsley as representatives of the important Lancashire organization, that is so desirous of helping, is couched in identical terms. We are hearing just now a little less about the movement in the Czar's dominions; in fact almost the only news this week is conveyed in a telegram from Odessa to the effect that the appeal for funds has, so far as South Russia is concerned, been a complete failure.

A COMPLIMENT TO BOMBAY.

Sir John Leng, M.P., is writing a series of articles for his paper, the *Dundee Advertiser*, on "Some European Cities." In the issue of December 23, he deals with "Vienna—the city of Pleasure." After vividly describing the principal features of the more imposing of the modern architectural attractions of the Austrian capital, Sir John says:—"These great edifices have all been completed within little more than twenty years, and they are so situated and grouped as to surpass in general architectural effect anything to be seen elsewhere—the only approach to them I have seen being in Bombay and Washington." As Sir John has been everywhere and seen everything, Bombayites ought to be pleased to find that the magnificence of their city from an architectural point of view has made such a favourable and deep impression upon the hon. member for Dundee.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.-Col., F. G. Maltby, B.S.C.; Lt.-Col. J. T. Carruthers, Bo. S.C.; Major-Gen. G. B. Tremenheere; Lt.-Col. R. E. Deane; Rear-Admiral H M'Clintock Alexander; Earl of Normanton; A.-C.-G.A. E. Petrie; Col. R. B. Gardner; Mr. W. H. Lidderdale; D

COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE AHMEDABAD MAIL TRAIN PARTLY WRECKED.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED.

After enjoying an immunity from great accidents for some time, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company now has the misfortune to place upon its records the occurrence of a very serious disaster to one of its principal through trains. The Ahmedabad mail train was damaged in the early hours of Saturday morning by a collision, which took place at Gholvad station, eighty-five miles distant from Bombay, at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The mail is due at Gholvad, a small place between Dahanu and Damaun, at 3-50 a.m. (Madras time), and seems to have been running very punctually. The cause of accident was a collision with the through mixed train, which leaves Bombay half-an-hour after the down mail, and which was standing at the station at the time. The brief telegram received at an early hour on Saturday morning, from the station-master, did not explain how the mistake happened. Its receipt was at once communicated to the Railway authorities, and Mr. Crommelin, the General Traffic Manager of the line, left Bombay by a special train at 7-30 on Saturday morning, together with Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Hargrave, Chief Engineer, and Dr. Dean, Medical Officer, for the scene of the accident.

The disaster was caused by the points at the station failing to act properly. The through mixed train from Bombay was standing in a siding to allow the mail to pass. A porter stood on the rails of the siding holding the "line clear" ticket to give to the driver, who had slowed down to receive it. But instead of going along the main line the iron monster turned on to the siding, running over the unfortunate porter and cutting him to pieces. The engine of the advancing train ran into that of the stationary one. Both were partially telescoped, and the front carriages were greatly damaged. Half the carriages got on to the siding, and the mail van was crossing the points when it was overturned, and smashed into matchwood, the carriage immediately behind it being partially telescoped and the metals torn up. The couplings broke at this juncture, and half the train was left on the mail line, while the other half was brought to a standstill on the sidings by the collision. It was subsequently found that two bolts of the lever of the points had been removed, and that this was the cause of the accident. The theory of the officials who investigated the matter on the spot is that the bolts were designedly removed by starving hill men, who hoped that a goods train might be wrecked, and that from its grain or food-stuffs to keep them alive in this time of scarcity might be found.

Two passengers in addition to the porter whose fate has already been noted were instantly killed, and two others died in a few hours. It was afterwards ascertained that 24 persons were seriously injured, two of them being so badly hurt that they are not expected to recover. The deaths are all of native passengers, but two European passengers were hurt, one of them very severely. Mr. Ruttonjee, the manager of the Great Western Hotel, was seriously injured, his right hand was crushed, and he was deeply wounded in other parts. The scene which presented itself in the darkness of early morning was a very pitiable one; the groans of those mortally injured mingled with the anguished cries for help of those who though less hurt were unable to extricate themselves. The station-master and his small staff were of course promptly on the scene, and other help was soon forthcoming. But little could be done in the thick darkness that prevailed, and bonfires were made of the shattered fragments of carriages to enable the passengers who were uninjured and others to render aid. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. H. Gamble, of the Rhea Fibre Company. To him, to the Rev. H. E. Barrell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Byculla, and to Mr. J. Clarkson, of the Incandescent Lamp Company, praise is due for the tact and energy displayed during hours of anxious work on behalf of the sufferers.

NARRATIVE OF THE ACCIDENT BY THE REV. H. E. BARRELL.

The Rev. H. E. Barrell, pastor of the Bombay Baptist Church, gives the following graphic account of the disaster:—At Ahmedabad we changed from the Jeypore train into the B. B. mail, and about 10 p.m. on Friday settled down for the night. There were four of us in the compartment, all travelling for Grant Road, Bombay, Mr. Gamble, of the Indian Rhea Fibre Company, Mr. Clarkson, and a student of the Bombay Veterinary College, whose name does not occur to me. Prior to turning in, I had spent an hour with Mr. Mitchell, the European who was injured, but returned to my own compartment for sleeping. All were not asleep at the time of the accident, for Mr. Clarkson had put his head out of the window on the train slowing down to see the station we were presumably passing. He saw the white, light for line clear in the hand of the pointsman, who was killed on the spot, and immediately afterwards we were all awakened by a thrice repeated concussion. Mr. Clarkson said "Something has gone wrong," and immediately opened the door, but came back in an instant, stating there had been a collision; we were up and out in a moment, and then a horrible sight met us. I took out my watch; it was 4-10 a.m. All was dark, and we could not tell till afterwards, what had exactly happened. We were just outside Gholvad station, and in a siding, awaiting our passing on the main line, was a passenger train. Our engine instead of passing on the main line had taken the siding. When the train had halfway passed the crossing, the point had evidently reversed and the remaining half of the train took the main line. The front carriage of the second half was consequently carried off the line, and seeing the angle at which it was running, (by reason of its coupling with the front portion then running on the siding) overturned as soon as the coupling broke, and the carriage immediately next was telescoped on to it. The front half rushed into the passenger train. The drag caused by the carriage that had left the lines had twisted up the metals like pin-wire. I subsequently learned we were travelling at the time at 15 miles per hour. The first thing we saw was the overturned carriage, and the one that had been telescoped upon it belonging to our (the rear) portion of the train. Those who were jammed in were crying piteously. We at once set to work; from under the ruin we took three, four or more bleeding bodies, all were natives. A woman with three children, about her was crying loudly, but although surrounded everywhere with debris, was, with her children, unhurt. One man was pinned across the leg by a beam upon which rested the greater part of the weight of the debris above him. Mr. Gamble subsequently liberated him by clearing out the interior of what once had been a large open compartment, and unfixing the beam with a spanner. By far the worst sight was reserved for us at the siding. A Mahommadan was hanging with his head partly over the footboard, from which the blood was pouring, while cries of all description came from the interior, which was all in darkness. With great difficulty he was liberated, but died almost immediately afterward. Two men were pinned down firmly by beams, and in their cases death must have been instantaneous. The death of one however had meant life to others, for, from under his body we drew forth three living people, all of whom I believe had severe injuries in the shape of fractured limbs, and at the same time were bleeding profusely. Several others were extricated from this carriage, and all in the same pitiful condition. By this time large fires had been lit on the embankment, so that those who were readily doing their best in rescue work could see better how to effect it. Some of the poor sufferers grabbed the hands or shoulders of those who were doing their utmost to aid them, and had to be fairly shaken off, while it was more or less impossible to silence their cries for relief. There were several Europeans in the train, bound for the English mail, and assistance was promptly given. By 8-30 all had been extricated with the exception of the two dead Muhammadans, who were fixed so tightly that not until the railway clearing staff arrived could their bodies be obtained. Amongst the Europeans only one had been injured, viz., Mr. J. Mitchell, of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., who was returning after the erection of some engines at Ahmedabad, to Bombay. That he was not killed, seemed nothing short of miraculous, as the compartment in which he was sleeping was battered in. He remembers a heavy weight dropping upon the head, and after that knew but little more. The escape of his companion, Colonel Collins, was if anything more remarkable, as I understand he was shot out on to the embankment and escaped without a scratch. A lady also seated in a second class compartment escaped injury, though the half of the compartment was almost torn away.

The injured were all carried down the embankment on to level ground, and were promptly attended to by Dr. J. C. Merchant, of Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, who happened to be a passenger in the train, and had a small medicine chest with him. On to the level ground also the body of the dead pointsman had been carried, and over it the widow was bitterly wailing, begging for someone to carry the body to her *kothri*. About 9 or 10 o'clock followed Dr. J. M. Meher-Homji on the light engine from Bulsar. The Assistant Collector too was quickly upon the scene, and had very kindly and considerately ordered free refreshments for the passengers from the Dak Bungalow. Never did some of us enjoy Rogers' soda or good coffee more than on that disastrous morning. How some of the passengers escaped no one can tell, perhaps not even themselves, unless time shall supply the blank in memory's vision. The letter-mail van was practically smashed to ribbons, and yet I hear that all the sorters escaped. The contents of the letter van were scattered on the ground. The drivers of both engines I believe escaped, but one fireman was injured. The two engines were locked together. The scene when morning broke was one upon which no one would wish to gaze again. At the rear of the train we could scarcely imagine by the three concussions felt what had been the power of the impact of the two engines, nor the havoc that had happened. Had the engine been running at her regular speed, the dead would have been counted by the score. As it was we gathered there were five killed and twenty-five wounded, but amongst the latter further fatalities will probably happen. What had caused the engine with the front part of the train to rush into the siding, and the latter half of the train to take the main line, will possibly be never exactly defined; evidently the pointsman thought all was well, for he was there, but his lips are sealed for ever. It only remains to say that nothing could exceed the kindness or courtesy with which the whole railway staff endeavoured to meet the needs of the passengers. The clearance gang under excellent supervision, worked hard, and by about 12 o'clock communication had been opened. Mr. Mitchell came down with us to Grant Road, and, while badly cut about the head, hands and shoulders seems to be progressing favourably and is in excellent hands.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT

A representative of this paper writes: Great alarm was caused in Bombay early on Saturday by the news of the collision. The mail train was expected to bring to Bombay several Europeans intending to sail by the outgoing mail steamer. For some weeks past passengers bound for Europe by the outward English mail boat have as far as possible arrived in Bombay on the day of the departure of the steamer, so as to avoid the necessity of spending a night in the plague-stricken city. The fears of the public were in a great measure intensified since the down mixed, which was run into by the mail, carried a very large number of Bombay people who through fear of the pestilence were going away from the city. Every evening the officials at Colaba station finding the concourse of people too great have been obliged of late to keep back many of those who intended to travel by the mail train and despatched them by the 10 o'clock train up-country. The news of the collison soon spread, and many citizens at once proceeded to make anxious enquiries at the office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company as to whether there was any truth in the report that hundreds of passengers were injured and a very large number killed. Owing to the vagueness of the messages from Gholvad received by the Railway authorities in Bombay the latter were unable to give any very definite news. They could only reply to the anxious interrogations that the up mail had collided with the down mixed early on Saturday morning at Gholvad, the usual crossing station for these two important trains. Until the first portion of the Mails was brought to Bombay from the scene of the catastrophe in the afternoon, rumours of a most shocking nature gained currency. The number of casualties was estimated at hundreds, and the cautious guess did not count the number of killed at in any way less than one hundred. Immediately the train steamed into Dadur station a stream of anxious enquirers boarded almost every carriage anxiously looking for the injured passengers. Out of the usual number of 14 carriages only one bogey intermediate, one composite first, and second class bogey carriage and one brake van formed the first "relief" train landed in Bombay by an engine specially brought from Bulsar.

Of the injured conveyed to Bombay the first to meet the eye was Mr. Mitchell, of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Mill. He was wrapped in bandages from head to foot, lying in a first class carriage carefully attended to by his fellow travellers. In the other compartments there were two native passengers also severely injured. Going further he noticed a fireman, carrying his hand in the sling. He was on duty on the up mail engine, and appeared to have had his left arm fractured.

On the news being wired to Bombay the Railway authorities at once arranged to start with required assistance to Gholvad by a special train, which left Bombay at 7-30 and reached the scene of collision at 10 o'clock. Within four or five hours after the accident, Mr. Cromellin, Traffic Manager, Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Wolff, Resident Engineer, Mr. Hargreave, Chief Engineer, Mr. Middleton, Resident Engineer, Dr. Deane, Chief Medical Officer, Mr. Manockshaw, Inspector of Police, and other Railway officers were on the scene of accident, and in an hour a special relief train was started which arrived in Bombay at 2 o'clock, just as the afternoon passenger train left Colaba station for Wadhwan and intermediate stations. This was the only available train under the circumstances by which the representatives of the Press could visit the scene.

I alighted at Gholvad station about 7-20. Excepting Mr. Manockshaw, Police Inspector, Mr. Lullubhai, the Station Master, and Mr. Howick, of the Loco. Department, the other principal and responsible officials had left the place. But I gathered the following connected account of the accident:—About 3-45 a.m. on Saturday the ten O'clock down mixed arrived at Gholvad and was detained on the siding to allow the mail to pass. The up mail arrived at 4-10 a.m., and from the station it was the indicator denoted a white light. In spite of the correct indicator the mail was seen rushing on to the siding. The engine and six carriages came on to the siding where the down mixed was shunted. A collision was inevitable, and though Mr. W. Little, a very reliable and old driver in the company's service, stopped steam altogether and applied the automatic brake, the mail engine rushed forth, collided with the mixed, pushing the whole train back to some distance. Before the passengers in the trains and the men on the station had time to ascertain what had happened, everyone noticed with considerable amazement that the other six carriages which formed the rear or the mail train were suddenly switched on to the main line. The collision resulted in the loss of five lives, some damage to the Mail engine, slight damage to the mixed engine, complete smashing of the fore brake van of the mail, the postal van, one intermediate bogey carriage, one composite first and second-class bogey carriage, and some damage to a horse box and two carriage trucks. The amount of loss suffered by the company is not yet ascertained.

As soon as the collision occurred, Mr. De Souza, driver of the mixed, was thrown over, but was not much hurt. Mr. Little was injured about the chest, Sorabji, first fireman on the mail engine, got his left arm fractured; and the second fireman, Fernandez, being thrown into the pit, was scalded to some extent. Byramji, the second guard in the mail, was standing on the foot-board and was fortunately thrown off and saved, but received a severe shake. The moment he was thrown off, the brake-van, unable to resist the weight of the engine, rushed bodily into the intermediate carriage being smashed into match-wood. This was the fatal spot, and with amazement four women providentially escaped injury in that carriage, while the four male passengers in the same compartment were killed almost on the spot. The post-van was derailed and thrown over, but the five sorters miraculously escaped all injury. The station-master, with the assistance of the European passengers, dragged out the dead bodies. Two passengers were found dead in the intermediate carriage, while in other two bodies life was just extinct, when removed from under the *debris*. Two passengers, one Hindu and another Mahomedan, have been very seriously injured, and hopes are hardly entertained of their recovery. The fifth man, who died, was the porter who attempted to hand over the line-clear ticket to the mail engine driver. He was standing on the usual spot, but finding that the train was rushing on to the wrong line, he tried to go across, but was thrown off by the cow-catcher and killed on the spot. The list of dead, therefore, is five:—(1) Dawood Ismail, a porter, aged 25 years, whose deadbody was sent to Nassuri; (2) Gopal Vole, a Kharwa, aged 27, whose body was cremated in Gholvd, near the scene of the accident; (3) Abdul Husein Abdul Tayeb, a Bori, whose deadbody was taken to Surat by his friends and relations; (4) a Khoja; and (5) a Bori, could not be identified, but as there were Surat tickets on their person, their deadbodies were sent to Surat for identification. Twenty-five persons in all were injured. Among them there were three Europeans; but none, except Mr. Mitchell, received serious injuries; the injuries to Colonel Collins not being of a very grave nature. The special train from Bulsar, which arrived on the scene within two hours of the occurrence, did very useful work. Dr. Masani, medical officer in charge of the Parsee Sanitarium; Dr. Lalee, from Bombay; and Bai Avabai Taraporwala, who happened to be living near the station, treated the wounded, looked after the passengers who were all in a confused and excited state. Some of the injured persons desired to be taken back to their homes in Guzerat, and the Railway officials did this while the other passengers came to Bombay.

Mr. Howick was busy all night removing the entangled engines and disabled carriages from the siding, and the station-master had to reply to over 150 telegraphic messages, inquiring if so-and-so was all right? and whether such-and-such a passenger was hurt? No fatality occurred on the mixed train. The damages done her was the smashing of the horse-box, which carried Mr. Tudball's horse. The animal broke its leg; and a victoria and a dog-cart, belonging to the same gentleman, were also materially damaged, the vehicles being conveyed on carriage trucks. Mr. Du Boulay, Assistant Collector, happened to be in Gholvd, and being himself a magistrate, held inquests on the body of the persons who died during the accident. The verdict was an open one.

A joint enquiry was held to investigate the cause of the accident. The gentlemen engaged in the investigation were Mr. Cromellin, Mr. Tudball, the Chief Engineer, the Government Inspector, and Mr. Manockshaw. The result of the enquiry was, that Gunpatty Raoji, the pointsman, was at once put under arrest, and will be formally placed before a magistrate in due course.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has been very fortunate as far as fatal accidents are concerned, because the last accident of a similar nature occurred about 26 years ago, at Amroli, resulting in the loss of ten to fifteen men. The station-master being found wanting in properly doing his duty, was sentenced to six months, imprisonment.

OTHER DESCRIPTIONS BY EYE WITNESSES.

A narrative of what took place is given by Mr. J. Clarkson, agent of the Incandescent Lamp Company, who was interviewed by one of our representatives on his arrival at Grant Road station. He said: I should think I was almost the only European passenger who was not undressed for bed when the accident occurred. I did not feel sleepy, and therefore I was smoking and looking out of the windows. It was just about 4 o'clock when we reached Gholvad station. The train was going into the station at a slow rate in order that the driver might as usual pick up the "line clear" ticket from the signalman, when something seemed to go wrong with the points, and the front portion of the train went into the siding. The centre portion of the train seemed to turn over at the points, the mail van being smashed to pieces, and turned upside down. In all, four carriages, including the mail van, were destroyed, and the two engines were partially telescoped. The five sorters in the mail van were got out without being very much hurt, and I believe that all the mail bags were recovered. The persons killed were natives, but the injured people included a number of Europeans. Mr. Mitchell, of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Firm, 10, Meadows Street, was rather severely hurt. Both his wrists were broken, and he is in a low state although quite conscious. He came in by the same train as myself, and has been taken to his home by the Rev. H. E. Barrell. Another European passenger somewhat injured, though not at all seriously, was Colonel Collins, of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, Umballa, who had come to bring his wife to Bombay *en route* for England by the out going mail steamer. Those of us who were not injured soon did our best to assist our less fortunate fellow-passengers. The work was done as quickly as possible, but it was by no means easy in the darkness. Two large box-fires were lighted out of some of the debris, and these gave us a better idea of what we were doing. We pulled out the dead bodies of the three natives near the smashed up second-class carriage next the mail van, and extricated some 23 or 24 passengers alive. When I had time to look about I found that 10 carriages were damaged on the mail train, the brake-van, a second-class carriage, and the mail van being smashed up. Seven other carriages, 5 composite and 4 intermediate were damaged. The injured passengers were for the most part Hindus and natives, and I saw very few Parsees. Wonderful to relate the only man connected with the working of the train hurt was one of the guards who was in the front van, and whose life was saved by his being thrown out. Both the drivers were also thrown out and were unhurt. A horse van on the mixed passenger train containing two horses was thrown down the embankment, one of the animals being killed on the spot. The station-master, a Hindu, rendered all the assistance he possibly could, and everyone worked with a will. A European lady, living at Mahim, was among the passengers who had a very wonderful escape. She was in one of the 2nd class carriages which was cut in half, the part she was in being left intact. The first relief party came from Bulsar between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the work was done under the direction of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Turner, officials of the line. The party of coolies was 150 strong, and they set to work with great earnestness. About 11 o'clock a special came from Bombay bringing Mr. Crommelin, the General Traffic Manager, and other officials, and very shortly after the line was cleared. Great praise is due to the Assistant Collector of the District, who arrived within an hour or two after the accident had happened, and kindly provided breakfast and refreshments for all the passengers. He subsequently held an inquest on four of the bodies. As soon as possible the passengers to Bombay and the mails were got together and were brought here at great speed. It was past twelve when we left, and as you see, our train came in soon after two o'clock. There were on the train several passengers for the outgoing P. and O. boat as well as the English mails.

Mr. H. Gamble, of the Rhea Fibre Company, states: The second class compartment in which I was travelling at the rear of the train was rather crowded, and as it was a warm night, very few of us were asleep. When the collision occurred I looked out of the window, and saw that a carriage in front of us had been partly telescoped. We dressed as quickly as we could, and on alighting found a number of men and women buried under the telescoped carriage. I told those standing about that if I only had a spanner I could soon get the people out, as I knew something of the construction of a railway carriage. At that time we thought this was the only part of the accident. Under this idea the Rev. H. E. Barrell, and some of the other passengers went to fetch tools, but as they did not return I came to the conclusion that something serious had happened at the front part of the train, a surmise which soon proved only too true. I was left to my own resources in getting the people out, being the only European in that part of the train to render help. With the light of a bonfire of debris lit at my suggestion, I proceeded to take the carriage to pieces without tools. I got several of the more intelligent natives standing about to help me. I was glad to find that most of the men, women, and children I got out were very little hurt, though of course they were very frightened. The five post office sorters in the mail van managed to crawl out without help, and they also were uninjured. One man I got out had in some way the weight of the carriage thrown on his leg, instead of his body; there can be no doubt that saved his life. Many of the people owe their deliverance from death to the habit of poorer natives when travelling of taking their bedding and most of their household belongings with them. These acted in many cases as buffers between the broken materials and the heads of the passengers. After we had finished our work, I went up to the front part of the train. I found that matters were far worse there, and I did what I could to help.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR MANSER.

Various rumours as to the nature of the disease to which the late Surgeon-Major Manser succumbed being current, and it having been alleged that the facts of the case were suppressed, we deem it advisable to supplement the account already given from an authentic source by further details. Dr. Manser was taken ill on Saturday, January 2nd, with rigors and fever, but did not develop any special symptoms until Sunday night, when pneumonia set in. On Monday the pneumonic indications increased to an alarming degree; but there were no symptoms of other disease, there was no enlargement of the glands. But the fever, prostration, and general conditions were so peculiar that pneumonia alone did not account for them, but as there was no marked characteristic of any other disease the medical men in attendance still described it as pneumonia. Any other diagnosis would have been premature. As there was suspicion of plague, it was decided to have the sputum examined by Dr. Childs and Professor Haffkine, and Dr. Dimmock telegraphed on Monday to Calcutta for Dr. Yersin's serum, the only supply of which in India was in the hands of Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of that city. Dr. Simpson kindly despatched the Yersin serum immediately, but unfortunately it arrived too late. Meanwhile the bacillus had been detected in the sputum by Dr. Childe and also by Professor Haffkine. The latter has not yet confirmed his observations by culture, a process which is not yet complete. The condition of the sufferer became so critical that it was impossible to remove him from his house, even had it been desirable to do so on general sanitary grounds. The room in which he lay was well situated for segregation, and every precaution was taken, so that removal was in no sense necessary. Dr. Childe, who was in charge, was most devoted and untiring, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Dimmock, and Dr. Street giving their utmost help.

Throughout the illness, there was absolutely no enlargement of glands, and the disease was confined to the lungs so far as symptoms were concerned. Everything that was possible was done to sustain the patient's valuable life. Frequent injections of strychnine were resorted to as the heart was weak, but death supervened on the morning of the 6th inst. Dr. Childe and Professor Haffkine immediately after death obtained the means of establishing the diagnosis of plague. This course was taken with the full consent of the friends of the deceased, it being deemed advisable that in such a unique case, there should be no doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis. Cases of plague without bubos have occurred in the present epidemic. Dr. Childe had recently found that deaths in hospital of supposed pneumonia were really due to plague, a fact only ascertainable after death. He was therefore especially on his guard in Dr. Manser's case. He submitted the sputum to examination as soon as the patient began to cough.

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

After a brief sojourn in this country, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., C.I.E., left Bombay by the English mail steamer Oriental on Saturday last. About midday a number of his friends and admirers, conspicuous among whom were some of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, assembled in the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to wish him *bon voyage*. Baskets containing flowers were arranged on the sides of the pavilion for presentation to the departing gentleman. The Mahomedan visitors had brought quite a cart-load of garlands and bouquets of flowers, and as it would have been impossible for Mr. Bhownuggree to carry such a heavy burden, the greater portion of the flowers was distributed to those present in token of their good wishes. Among the large assemblage at the bunder were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Dr. Pollen, Messrs. J. J. Guzdar, Merwanjee F. Murzban, N. R. Ranina, S. N. Cooper, Rustomjee B. Spencer, Premchund Roychund, K. N. Kabrajee, C. D. Banajee, R. D. Setna, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, D. E. Chichgar, Rustomjee M. Chichgar, Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Bomanjee B. Patel, Sorabsha Dorabsha, Pestonjee Dossabhoy, Jamsetjee Manockshah, Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, Kazee Mahomed Ismail Moorgay, Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jatekar, Savaksha B. Dubash, N. A. Moos, K. H. Ghaswalla, Rahimtula Khairaj, Hajibhoy Laljee, S. K. Patak, Abdoola Meea Khandwanee, Meea Mahomed Ohhotanee, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Osmanu Dawood, Moosa Hajee Mahomed Ali, Shapur B. Spencer, Hassumbhoy Visram, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Oomer Jamal, Khan Bahadoor Cassum Hajee Mithu, &c. Shortly before 1 o'clock, Mr. Bhownuggree, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Setna, arrived at the bunder, and was cordially greeted by those present, with all of whom Mr. Bhownuggree shook hands. Some time was spent in conversation, and then a round of presentation of flowers was commenced. Kazee Moorgay presented flowers in the name of the Mahomedan community. Mr. Bhownuggree eventually entered a steam launch and left for the mail boat amidst the prolonged cheers of those present.

Before his departure, Mr. Bhownuggree addressed the following letter of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy:—

Pedder Road, Bombay, Jan. 9.

My dear Sir Jamsetjee,—Ere I cannot quit those shores to enter upon my duties in the forthcomming Session of Parliament without asking you, both as Chairman of the Reception Committee organised to welcome, and as the leading citizen of this part of India, to convey my grateful thanks to all those representatives of the different communities of Bombay who so cordially united to express their pleasure at my election. This communication will also be a fitting mode of expressing my deep sense of the kindness of numerous friends and members of the public in other places outside of Bombay and even beyond the limits of this presidency, in extending; to me their welcome and receiving me amongst them with the utmost cordiality. I regret it was impossible for me, owing to want of time, to accept similar invitations which I was favoured with from other parts of India, but my thanks are none the less due to those who so cordially wished for my presence, among them, acknowledge with deep gratitude the honour which the magnificent banquet over which you presided, the splendid reception of the Mahomedan community and such other demonstrations were intended to convey to me personally. But I regard the significance of them to have a much more important object than can be justified on any mere personal grounds. I recognize in them a proof of that approval and confidence which afford the best stimulus to a man in a public position to discharge his duties without fear and according to the dictates of his conscience. It shall be my endeavour in the future more than it has been in the past, if that were possible to justify that approval and confidence to the best of my ability. I cannot close this letter without making a reference to those dire calamities of famine and plague which have overtaken India and this fair city of Bombay. The most fervent prayer of my heart at this moment is that God in his mercy may be pleased to grant a speed deliverance from these afflictions. With the renewed expression of my heartfelt thanks, I remain, &c., M. M. Bhownuggree.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning Grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair curl naturally beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World at 6s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, H. Rowland & Co., 20, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

Stewards: Messrs. J. L. Symons; G. H. Townsend; F. C. Allen; and Cecil Gray; Judge: Major J. C. Blomfield; Clerk of the Scale: Mr. F. C. Allen; Starter: Mr. F. O. Ellison.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. provided race-goers, on Saturday afternoon, with a very pleasant little afternoon's sport at Mahalaxmi. A card of five events was got through, the only race that fell through being the Budli Stakes. Mr. Ellison again officiated with the flag as the starting machine was not used. The racing throughout was good, and the fields were large. The finishes of several races were close and exciting notably that of the Civilians, in which Major Ross, whom, we are glad to see again in Bombay, got Nobleman home by the barest of heads. The Volunteer Band seem to have recovered from their panic of the former afternoon, and gave us a selection of music during the afternoon. There was a very fair crowd in attendance, and an enjoyable afternoon's sport was the result. The following are the details:—

1st Race.—"The Byculla Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 100. For Arabs and Galloways of other classes that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Arab horses weight for age raised 2lbs., Galloways 14 hands—English and Colonials, 10st. 10lbs., Arabs, 10st., Country-breds, 9st., W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races value Rs. 600, 4lbs., extra for each race. Accumulative. Allowances—Galloways and horses landed since August, 1895, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; Galloways that have not won Rs. 180, 4lbs. Accumulative.

Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 8st 5lb. A Wahed 1
Mr Essa Rhamtulla's b c b gold Random, 9st 7lb., Naman 2
Mr Frankland's b w m Royal Daughter, 9st., Ebrahim 3
Mr J Bubk c b gold Black Brunswicker, 8st 2lb. Jakoo 0
Mr Adam Vai Mahomed's g a p Maurice, 10st 3lb. Shumiee. 0
Mr Ali bin Talibs's ch a gal Kava Kib, 9st. C B Mahomed.... 0

Time—1 min. 22 secs.

Mr. Ellison, after some trouble, got them away at the second attempt; Royal Daughter took the lead at once, the rest lying in a cluster close behind. At the half-way mark, Maurice retired, beaten; Liverpool lying last but one. At the bend Random came up to Royal Daughter, and on being straightened out, Liverpool came up with the leading pair. At the distance Liverpool had shaken off Random and won easily by three lengths; Royal Daughter and Random made grand race for second place, but Random lasting out, won by one and a-half length.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Maurice, 2 to 1 against Royal Daughter and Random, and 5 to 1 against the rest.

The Totalisator paid for Rs. 12 for Re. 1.

2nd Race.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 1st. Allowances—Galloways landed 1st August, 1895, allowed 6lbs.; Maidens, 6lbs.; animals that have not won Rs. 100, 6lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Rustomji Ardesir's b gal Nobleman, 9st 9lbs. Major Ross 1
Mr Jamsetji Dhunjishaw's b g al Zoobair, 9st 6lbs, Native.. 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch g al Solicitor, 10st., Ebrahim 3
Mr J B's g a p Hiujas, 8st 11lbs, Takoo 0
Mr Talbot's b g al Chess, 9st 6lbs, Owner 0
Mr Townsend's g a gal Memory, 10st 11lbs, Mr Dillon..... 0
Mr S A W's g a p Mistake, 9st, Shumki 0
Mr Abdool Azis bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 6lbs, Dhakhill ... 0
Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 8st 11lbs, Byran 0

The Civilian Stakes produced a strong field of a decade, Sanam being the only one who was absent. Mr. Ellison got them away very well indeed. The first to come out was Zoohair, but he was closely followed by Hiujas, Nobleman, and Solicitor. The rest running in a cluster, three lengths behind. At the half-way post Nobleman challenged the leaders, and at the bend the pair were on even terms. A beautiful race now ensued, all the jockeys being at work. Major Ross, however, rode a beautifully timed race, and got his mount home by a neck from Zoohair; Solicitor, who was a bit shut in the run in getting into third place a length behind.

Betting: Evens on Solicitor, 6 to 4 against Nobleman; 3 to 3 against Anaiza; 4 to 3 against the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 1-8.

3rd Race.—"Auction Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. A selling race for all Arab Gallowayers 13-3, and under. Gallowayers entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Weight for inches.

Mr Mahomed Khamal Khan's g a p Haughty Boy (Rs. 500) 9st 6lb. Greenhalgh..... 1
Mr Townsend's g a gal Memory, (Rs. 1,000) 11st. Major Ross. 2
Mr Townsend's b a gald Sanam, (Rs. 800), 10st 9lb, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Coovercjee Ruttonjee's g a p Singer, (Rs. 500) 7st. 3lb, Chuggan 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a Natal, (Rs. 500) 9st 2lb, Khundoo ... 0
Mr D P's g a gal Sadal, (Rs. 500) 8st 5lb. Fowler 0
Haughty Boy declared 11b overweight, Singer 1lbs..... 0

Time—1min. 41 secs.

The whole field of six stripped, and after some delay, were got away to a rather ragged start. The favourite at once took a prominent lead, and though Memory tried to get on terms, Greenhalgh had the race in hand and won easily by several lengths. Major Ross and Country Bred Mahomed made a grand race of it, with Mr. Townsend's stable, the Major, by a bit of excellent riding, just squeezing home the first string by a short neck. Haughty Boy was bought in.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Haughty Boy, 2 to 1 against Memory, 3 to 1 against Sadad 4 to 1 against the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 2

4th Race.—"The Galloway Handicap". Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Galloways. Weight—Handicap (Welter).

Mr Faid bin Faid's b a p Kazalan, 9st 6lb, Dhakhil 1
Mr Mahomed Ali Tharia Topan's b a gal Marshall, 9st 10lb, Ebrahim 2
Col C B Radcliffe's g a gal, Mirban, 8st 8lb, Naman 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Umballa, 8st 10lb, Soda 0
Mr Muzid Mochin's b a gal Patna, 9st 4lb, Shumki 0
Mr Hajee Hoosein's ch a gal Farood, 10st Heeroo 0

Time—1min. 39secs.

The entire field of eleven competitors faced the music, Marshall carrying the weight of public money: but Kazalan upset all calculations and ran almost loose. They got off at the second attempt to a moderate start in which Fareed was left, the favorite jumped off with the lead, the rest being close together behind; while Patna and Fareed whipped in. Umballa at the 3 furlong post then joined the leader, and Kazalan came up at the bend with Mirzban on the outside, when in the straight, Kazalan challenged Marshall and a dingdong finish resulted; Kazalan getting the verdict by three-quarters of a length, Mirzban being close up for third place.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Fareed Mirzban; 3 to 1 Patna, and 4 to 1 Kazalan and Umballa.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 8-8.

5th Race.—"The Civilian Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 199. For Arab Gallways 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 600. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 1st. Allowances—Gallways landed 1st August, 1895, allowed 6lbs.; Maidens, 6lbs.; animals that have not won Rs. 100, 6lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Rustomji Ardesir's b gal Nobleman, 9st 9lbs. Major Ross 1
Mr Jamsetji Dhunjishaw's b g al Zoobair, 9st 6lbs, Native.. 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch g al Solicitor, 10st, Ebrahim 3
Mr J B's g a p Hiujas, 8st 11lbs, Takoo 0
Mr Talbot's b g al Chess, 9st 6lbs, Owner 0
Mr Townsend's g a gal Memory, 10st 11lbs, Mr Dillon..... 0
Mr S A W's g a p Mistake, 9st, Shumki 0
Mr Abdool Azis bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 6lbs, Dhakhill ... 0
Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 8st 11lbs, Byran 0

A note has been issued by Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, regarding the supply of food-grains available for importation into India from foreign countries. Milets and gram, he states, are not to be procured in any quantities from other countries, but rice, wheat, barley, and maize are available elsewhere. The supply of the last three named is almost the same, that is barley and maize can only be got from countries which also furnish wheat. These are the United States, Argentina, Russia, and the regions lying between Russia and Turkey. Canada and Egypt could send some wheat, and Australia also under normal conditions, but the Australian Colonies this year are likely to be importers instead of exporters. Taking the various countries in order, Mr. O'Conor gives the following estimate of the quantity of wheat likely to be available for export:—Russia, 1½ to 2 millions tons; Hungary, Bulgaria, and Roumania, 1 to 1 1-4 million; the United States, 2 millions; Canada, 1-4 to 1-2 million; Argentina, 700,000;

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE Lord Mayor, of London, on Dec. 21, received the following letter from Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, in relation to the famine in India :—"India Office, Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1896. My dear Lord Mayor,—I have now received a further telegram from Lord Elgin at Calcutta on the subject of the Mansion-House fund for the sufferers by the famine in India, which you have so have so generously offered to set an foot as soon as the necessity arises for supplementing the relief work of the Government of India by private charity. The Government of India recommend that for the present, and until the situation has more fully declared itself, no action should be taken in this country to raise subscriptions. They report that no definite opinion can be formed till the results of the winter rains, which are expected during the next few weeks, are known. I shall not fail to let you know as soon as I hear again from the Viceroy on the subject.—I am, my dear Lord Mayor, yours very truly, George Hamilton."

Messrs. Tattersall and Maudsely, joint secretaries of theLancashire Indian Cotton Dudie Committee, on Dec. 23, received a letter from the Secretary of State for India advising that no action should at present be taken as to the proposed Indian Famine Fund.

The *St. James's Gazette* (Dec. 22) says :—"The India Office and the Government of India do not shirk responsibility. To-day they publish a letter in which Lord George Hamilton asks the Lord Mayor not to establish a Famine Relief Fund. It will be better to wait 'until the situation has more fully declared itself.' Let us hope that the 'winter rains' will answer expectation and the confidence of the Indian Government in its own power of dealing with the distress is not excessive. If it should prove, however, that a mistake has been made, and if it is not discovered and admitted in time, the refusal of help will be remembered against the authorities. A few weeks ago the British public were in a coming on mood, and in a short time a handsome sum would have been realised. Now that they have been politely waved aside it may happen that they will not so readily answer a future call on their sympathy."

The *Globe* (Dec. 22) in an article headed "This Christmas in India," says :—Though the Viceroy of India has, after mature consideration, decided that the time has not yet come to open subscriptions in England for the distressed people of India, we must still feel most anxious sympathy with them in their trouble. Against the bright background of Christmas merriment, the troubles of the helpless and poverty-stricken show all the darker; and we should be less than human, assuredly far less than Christian, if we could not spare a thought this Yuletide for the millions of our fellow subjects in India to whom this passing season comes but as a prolongation of distress from which they will be humbly thankful if they escape with bare life. For the native of India submits to the will of Providence with a fortitude that appeals with the force of a silent reproach to those who can witness without relieving his distress. Apathy some call it; but since, in the trivial affairs of life, wherein, perchance, only the value of a copper coin is at stake, the native of India yields to a condition of clamorous excitement that colder people of the West display only in great crises; apathy it can hardly be. Rather is it a hopeless surrender to forces which he knows is unable to resist. Between the inexorable extremes of drought and flood he seeks the narrow margin of his subsistence from year to year. If either calamity occurs there is no help. The whole life of the native of India is, moreover, a course of training for starvation. In good years, or when the stars are propitious, he plunges into expenditure upon caste or family ceremonies and religious rites with a reckless zeal which brings him deep into the books of the village grain-dealer and money-lender. From that time he hardly knows what it is to eat his fill of nourishing food. All that is over and above the barest allowance for life must go to pay the increasing interest on the debt. His children grow up half-fed, and are inured from infancy to the repression of healthy appetite. When, therefore, the crops fail over large tracts of country, the people at large only suffer that distress collectively with which they are individually well acquainted. To few of them is hunger a new experience; and to this extent the grip of scarcity in India loses its force. In the native of India it seizes a trained wrestler, accustomed from youth to such trials of strength and endurance. But the very circumstance which makes the prospect of famine in India less painful renders it the more potentially disastrous. This same narrow margin of subsistence which has kept the populace within measureable distance of starvation all their lives, and inured them to the hardship of spare living, forbids mutual self-help when a whole community suffers alike. In a wide landscape studded with villages, wherein scarce a single edifice rises above the dignity of a mud hut, and scarce a household owns more than one small plot of land, whence is help to come when all the land is barren? Charity to kith and kin is a virtue which the native of India carries almost to a fault: and when a family falls upon hard times, the outer circle of helpless relatives suffer soon and suffer silently. If, therefore, the authorities in India waited to provide relief till help were asked for, many starveling funerals would wind their way to the riverside before the necessity for action would be suspected. Yet we cannot divest ourselves of responsibility for their welfare: and the less so because they, to the best of their ability, have always paid observance to our Christmas, the "burra din"—"great day"—of their rulers. Rise he never so early on Christmas morn, the Anglo-Indian finds—if he has not forbidden it, as many do—the pillars of his verandah and the gate-posts of his garden wreathed with strings of orange marigolds and magenta Bougainvillia blossoms. Later there assembles in the shade of the verandah a gathering of those natives, office acquaintences, subordinates, and such underlings as by service near the person of their master deem themselves privileged to approach him with good wishes. Trays of fruits and sweetmeats, quaintly adorned cakes, tinselled toys, and rude figures of animals in sugar are ceremoniously tendered for acceptance; and the morning's mail-bag brings many Christmas greetings and Christmas cards, with legends often most inappropriate, coming as they do from head then senders. To most Englishmen in India, however, fretting under an exile whose compensations they do not recognise until they have finally severed their connection with the East, Christmas seems a grim mockery—

> At Home they're making merry 'neath the white and scarlet berry—
> What part have India's exiles in their mirth?

And in this frame of mind they are accustomed to resent the intrusion of the salaaming native on Christmas morn. With the impartial view which distance alone permits, we may, however, take a kindlier view of the efforts which the native of India makes to add his quota to our exiled countrymen's enjoyment of the Great Day of the Christian folk. The same spirit should lead us in the height of our Christmas merriment to spare this year a sympathetic thought for the millions of our loyal fellow-subjects, who will think themselves happy this Christmas Day if a handful of dry grain is forthcoming for the day's meal.

The appeal of the Press for subscriptions to the Indian famine fund (says the *Times'* Odessa correspondent) has received little or no response throughout South Russia.

The *Daily News'* Odessa correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 18 :—The Odessa local papers announce that an Anglo-Indian Commission coming direct from Bombay will arrive here within a few days for the purpose of purchasing food grain for the famine-stricken districts in India. The Commission will, it is stated, extend its purchases in the other chief entrepots of the Black Sea. The conditions are, for the moment, altogether favourable alike for grain purchases and their shipment, as the prices have latterly considerably fallen and freight rates declined. There is one point, however, to which I would direct the attention of the Commission, and that is that it should assure itself that its shipments are entirely equal to samples. There have recently been brought to light many cases in which this has not been so, and the matter has now been taken up by the Criminal Procureur. A few weeks ago a wheat shipment for England was by accident discovered to consist of two-fifths of inferior rye grain screenings and rubbish.

A New York telegram to the *Standard* states :—"The German steamer Remus is loading maize for India under a Government order. This is the first maize that has ever been sent hence to India. It is intended both for food and seed."

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW PRIMATE.

THE formal confirmation of the election of Dr. Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury took place, on Dec. 22, at St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside. The ceremony was conducted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, Oxford, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Rochester acting as a commission appointed by the Queen. The Royal letters patent directing the election to be confirmed having been read, the Archbishop was presented by the Advocate of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who exhibited the mandate citing all opposers, if any to appear. The opposers were then publicly called on, and the Rev. S. D. Brownjohn formerly rector of East Lydford rose in the body of the church and said he protested against the election on the ground that Dr. Temple was "a self confessed believer in the full doctrine of evolution." Dr. Tristram, as advocate for the Archbishop-elect, objected to the opposer being heard, and the Vicar-General said it had long ago been decided by the court Queen's Bench that that Court had no power to entertain such an objection as this, which must be heard elsewhere in due course of law. The Archbishop of York said it was clear that the Commissioners were unable to hear the objections. Mr. Brownjohn wished to repeat his objection, but was again overruled, and the proceedings closed with the new Archbishop pronouncing the Benediction.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

M. DE NELIDOFF INTERVIEWS THE SULTAN.

M. DE NELIDOFF, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan, on Dec. 19. The interview lasted an hour. It is stated that M. de Nelidoff was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Tsar; also that his Excellency laid before Abdul Hamid various reforms which the Powers proposed. His Majesty in reply, appears to have pointed out the reforms already executed, and promised to grant an amnesty in a few days. Accordingly, on Dec. 22, an Irade was issued granting an amnesty to the Armenian prisoners except those sentenced to death for murder. The latter will be interned provisionally in fortresses.

The rumour is again prevalent in Constantinople that the exchange of views among the European Cabinets which is going on has reference chiefly to the eventuality of the adoption of coercive measures against the Porte. The form of these measures will, however, it is stated, not be determined until the emergency arises. The Ambassadors have held two meetings since M. de Nelidoffs return.

Yildiz Kiosk patrols have been trebled, and it is widely believed that an outbreak on the part of the Young Turks is at hand. Great excitement exists among them because of the continued arrests. It is stated that within the past few days fifty officers have been taken at night to the Palace. No one has since heard of them.

A Reuter despatch from Vienna says Lord Salisbury has not prepared any project of Turkish reforms, but has confined himself to proposing to the Powers that the Ambassadors in Constantinople should confer and draw up a report dealing with the situation, such reports to be submitted to the Powers. This proposal has been agreed to, and is now being carred out.

The Military Court sitting at Marash to try Col. Mazhar Bey for the murder of Father Salvator last week refused to permit the French and Italian dragomans to attend its sittings. The dragomans protested, and the Ambassadors addressed the Porte, insisting that their representatives should be admitted to the Court. It is now announced that the Dragomans have been permitted to attend the trial. It was, however, intimated at the same time that the accused officer would benefit by the intended amnesty. Against this the two Embassies strongly protested, on the ground that there was nothing in common between the cases of the Armenian prisoners and that of the Turkish colonel, who is charged with the murder of a foreign subject. In the result it seems that Col. Mashar Bey will not be included in the amnesty.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

The *Times'* Athens correspondent says the situation in Macedonia presents many disquieting features, and a serious rising is probable in the spring. The revolutionary society known as the national Hetaeria has raised considerable funds and is making energetic preparations for the coming struggle. The Macedonian committees in Bulgaria are also renewing their activity, while the Turkish authorities, aware of the impending danger, are distributing arms and ammunition among the Mohammedan population. The complex ecclesiastical question has entered on an unusally acute phase, the claims of the Bulgarin, Roumanian, and Servian nationalities to recognition in appointments to Macedonian Bishoprics being pressed with renewed energy.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

A Reuter despatch from St. Petersburg says the question of the passage of the Dardanelles will be raised only if a Turkish crisis should compel the Powers to take coercive measures.

The Russian *Official Messenger* gives the following, as it claims to be, up-to-date discription of the forts of the Dardanelles :—"The Straits of the Dardenelles, which unite the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean, have a length of about fifty miles and a breadth of from three to four, but at their narrowest point the breadth is only 1200 yards. They are throughout deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The defences of the Dardanelles may be divided into three groups. The first, commencing from the south, is at the southern extremity of the peninsula bordering the Gulf of Saros, and is composed of Forts Sedil-Bar-Kalessi and Kum Kalessi. Both are situated at the very entrance of the straits, one on the European shore, and the other on the Asiatic, and the distance between them is not more than two and a-half miles. Since 1881 Fort Sedil-Bar-Kalessi has been rebuilt on the heights, and the batteries rise in theform of terraces, and are equipped with fifty-eight cannon and twelve mortars. The two forts have also been thoroughly rearmed, and have further batteries which raise the total number of guns in position at the entrance of the straits to 160. Besides these it would not be difficult to bar the entrance with torpedoes and sunken ships. Less than half a mile north of Sedil-Bar-Kalessi is the fortification of Paleocastro or Eski-Khizarlik-Tabia, which is armed with a considerable number of pieces, including six mortars. The second and third groups command the narrower portions of the straits, which have an average breadth of a mile or a little more between Kepe Bouroun and Cap-Nagara. From a military point of view this is the most important part of the passage. The second group consists of two batteries, scarcely finished, at Kepe Bouroun, mounting twelve and twenty-nine guns respectively, and about one mile apart. On the European side there are seventeen guns in several separate positions. The third group is situated about two and a-half miles north of the second, and is at the narrowest point—viz., the Old Castles, which were built in 1650 by Sultan Mahomed IV. Very few of the immense guns of the old period romain now, but in the place of the former works have been constructed new batteries, one on the banks of the strait and two on the heights. In these there are an unspecified number of Krupp guns. Two new forts have been built at Kilid Bar and Kale Sultanie, the latter of which is protected against being attacked in the rear by a regular system of field works. There are many old works included in this third group, but those named are the only ones equal to modern exigencies. To supplement these defences against naval attack it is proposed to fortify the lines of Gallipoli, and to arm them with 100 guns. A force of 20,000 men would then garrison them and effectually secure the rear of the forts on the Dardanelles."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Adamson, BCS	Capt L E Cooper
Mr W H Dawson, BCS	Capt H Templer
Mr P C Lyon, BCS	Capt C L M Rich
Mr T Vaughan, B	Capt W O M Moore
Mr C E Darnell, B	Lieut G B M Sarel
Mr H G Billings, B	Lieut A J R Glasfurd
Mr E J Alexander, B	Lieut G D Campbell
Mr J W Wadsworth, B	Lieut A H Bolton
Mr O T Barrow, Bo CS	Lieut A Wallace-Dunlop
Col T W Hogg	Surg-Major J W Rodgers
Lt-Col M W Stevens	Surg-Major C Mullins
Capt A B Pritchard	Surg-Capt H M Earle
Capt J C Keogyr	Condr G Wagstaff

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W B Brown, BCS, 3 mos	Capt D Herbert, 6 mos and 11 days
Mr F Field, B, 3 days	Capt D B Thomson, 6 mos
Mr F J Rowe, B, 2 mos	Lieut R P C Schneider, 2 mos
Mr F C Annesley, B, 1 week	Lieut H S Alexander, till April 28, 1897.
Mr W T Bamford, B, 3 mos	Surg-Lt-Col S B Haliday, 4 mos
Mr J Darling, B, 6 mos	Sub-Condr G Parkin, 6 mos
Mr C A G Lillingston, B, 6 mos	
Mr J W Cherry, M, 6 mos	
Mr C E Brasier, M, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H A Casson, BCS	Mr H W F Wroughton, M
Mr D L Richardson, B	Mr A W Shepard, Bo
Mr A St I Ingle, B	Mr E Van de Straaten, Bo
Mr A J L Grimes, B	Mr C Roberts, Bo
Mr L J W Worgan, B	Major A E W Whistler
Mr F C Annesley, B	Capt E Grey
Mr K G Burne, B	Capt F W H Cox
Mr G S Morley, B	Lieut J W Orchard

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Dec. 1, in the year 1896, and following days, for sixty-three cadetships in the Royal Navy. Marks as appended :—

Douglas, Philip W.	1624	Amedroz, R. T.	1318
Lewis, George B.	1614	Lovett Cameron, Archibald A.	1306
Browne, George L.	1576	Little, C. J. G.	1302
Rowe, G. M. A.	1558	Ramsey, C. G.	1301
Lindner, L. H.	1533	Veasey, Robert F.	1299
Cooke, Robert R.	1520	Eyre, Reginald F.	1293
Swift, Clement G.	1504	Somerville, J. F.	1289
Thursfield, H. G.	1499	Tyndall, John S.	1284
Campbell, J. D.	1479	Robinson, C. V.	1269
Robinson, Eric G.	1449	England, R. B.	1260
Hutton, L. A. S.	1441	Cromie, F. N. A.	1254
Lambert, C. C.	1441	Colt, Henry A.	1254
Keyes, A. St. V.	1419	Veasey, Ralph	1249
Cunningham, A. B.	1408	Campbell, P. D.	1248
Thomas, Aubrey	1400	Field, A. H. D.	1245
Down, Richard T.	1398	Fletcher, W. J.	1238
Salmond, J. S. C.	1396	Johnston, R. E.	1229
Burnett, J. D. N.	1394	Gordon, Hugh H.	1222
Walsh, J. G.	1393	Lane, Arthur G. N.	1222
Hastings, R. F.	1391	Spearman, R. H.	1219
Danby, C. F. S.	1381	Stanley, E. A. B.	1217
Jukes-Hughes, E. G. De S.	1368	Gay, Basil J. D.	1216
Carrington, N. T.	1353	Royle, L. E. H.	1216
Henniker Heaton, Arthur	1344	Benson, A. W.	1215
Leslie, Maurice B.	1343	Poe, Basil R.	1215
Coke, Hon. A. G.	1343	Cartwright, C. H.	1214
Govett, Evelyn A.	1335	Faber, Edmund D.	1213
Smythies, L. A.	1327	Byrne, Francis E.	1206
Boughey, A. F.	1325	Littledale, R. F.	1201
Blackwood, M. B. R.	1320	Thurstan, N. M. C.	1200
Hore, Walter M.	1319	Baldero, H. de W.	1196
		Champion, John P.	1195

The following candidates passed a Qualifying Examination for Colonial and Service Cadetships :—Colonial Cadetship : Law, Frederick W. 738; Service Cadetship : Wells, Walter N. 604.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE following interesting notes are taken from the *St. James's Gazette* :—

The development or the currency quession in India is reaching an interesting stage, and the recent debate on the subject in the Council affords fresh evidence of the difficulties with which the legislation of 1893 has beset the Government. There is a curious analogy between the monetary situation in the United States and that in our Indian Empire; and though the analogy is not very complete, it goes far enough to show that "there is neither East nor West" when Governments begin to tamper with currencies. The United States Government has plunged its country into a series of alarms and panics by undertaking banking duties and endeavouring to keep an enormous mass of paper currency on a par with gold dollars by always exchanging gold for the silver certificates which were forced into circulation in deference to the demands of the silver bosses; and as Gresham's Law acts upon paper und gold in the same way as on on bad and good coinage, this paper has over and over again caused panic by driving the gold over-sea. In fact, if New York cables speak truly, this process is just beginning again to-day with a shipment of gold to Germany. The Indian Government has at least a better excuse than the American. It did not bring panic and ruin upon those who lived under its guidance, in order to please a rich and powerful section of the community; and if it has made mistakes it did so partly because it could not help itself and partly because it was mistaken. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the object of the Act of 1893 was to give a scarcity value to the rupee, and so to raise and steady its price. . . It must be admitted that the experiment has fared better than it had any rigb to do according to the letser of strict economic principles. It has successfully raised the value of the token rupee above that of the silver that it contains. With silver below 30d. per ounce, the rupee, on a free coinage system, would be valued, roughly speaking, at a shilling, but it now stands over 15d., so that the Act of 1893 has added to it 25 per cent. worth of scarcity value. The rupee is also steadier since, though its sympathy with the price of silver has not been altogether severed, it does rise or fall with every fractional movement of the metal. And, so far, this improvement has been beneficial to Indian trade, and also to the Government, which has large sterling obligations to provide for on this side.

The other side of the picture, however, was presented by Thursday's debate in the Legislative Council. In the first place, owing to the artificial system now established, the money market in India is practically a Government institution. . . . The stringency, of course, is all attributed to the famine; but critics of the present system may fairly retort that under free coinage the famine would have brought out the native hoards of metal, for coinage, and the currency would thus have been reinforced by a natural process. As it is, the Council decided to authorise the raising of the paper currency reserve by two crores of rupees; in other words, the reserve on which the Government notes—the Eastern greebacks—are secured will consist of two more crores of Government securities issued pro hac vice, and this step will set free two crores, twenty million rupees in cash, against which the India Council will draw, and the presentation of its add this amount to the circulating medium. It is obviously a counsel of necessity, for it is not well to base paper upon paper. A certain proportion of our Bank of England notes are based on Government paper; but the objections to such a proceeding are increased considerably when a Government both issues notes itself and creates securities on which to base them, and still more so when that Government has large external obligations. In the meantime the news that this measure was contemplated has brought the rupee down about ¼d., and the expectation that its advance to 16d. would shortly cause gold to be shipped to India has been once more postponed. The Act of 1893 evidently aimed at providing the Indian Government with a store of gold by these means; but, if the rupee cannot be worked up towards that point without threatening commercial panic owing to monetary stringency, the Act will have, indeed, failed lamentably. It will be interesting, in any case, to watch the further development of the experiment and its results.

LORD WOLSELEY AT WOOLWICH.

LORD WOLSELEY visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Dec. 22, for the purpose of making his half-yearly inspection. There was a general parade of the gentlemen cadets, followed by artillery drills and the presentation of prizes in the gymnasium. There Lt.-Gen. Hewett, the governor of the academy, read his report.—Lord Wolsely, in addressing the cadets, said he was not sure that those who came to the academy quite appreciated the advantages they had there. They arrived crammed with a certain amount of scientific knowledge, but they found many very excellent things to learn in the profession of arms which they had adopted. They had learned to learn, and in so doing to teach others, a knowledge which they would find absolutely indispensable in their profession, whether in the Royal Engineers or in the Artillery. He hoped that when they left the academy they would not say, "Thank God, I have got to the end of my studies, I have no more to learn," but would, instead, use the opportunities they had to improve their education. They might read and re-read the stories of the great soldiers of the world, and if they had any ambition they would learn from the example of those who had gone before them to rise to similar eminence. He urged the study of what the great soldiers of the past did in trying circumstances, in times of danger and noise, and not to read as they would an ordinary novel, to amuse or to pass the time, but with a critical faculty, with a view to noting where certain faults led to certain results—for even the greatest soldiers make numerous mistakes.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Bhuj and Malegaon, while either south-easterly to north-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Colombo and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Khandwa, and the minimum very largely so at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Surat and the lowest 44° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are only partially clouded at Sirsa, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. There has been no appreciable change in the weather since yesterday.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

Saturday :—The barometric changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest over eastern Rajputana and lowest over Ceylon, but all over the interior of the country the pressure is very uniform. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, but less so over the peninsula and the Central Provinces than over Northern India and less so on the hills than on the plains. The wind directions are about normal generally and the force is light or moderate in most places but is rising in Colombo. The mean temperature is still slightly below normal in parts of Bengal, but the heat is very generally excessive, most so in Sind, Rajputana and Baluchistan. There has been no rain over India during the past 24 hours but minimum the reports are 0·13 inches at Champ; 0·02 at Jask; and Teheran 0·15 inches. The conditions are not favourable for rain in North-West India.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

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With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this one.

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

A STRANGE STORY OF SMUGGLING.

A REPRESENTATIVE of an English newspaper, the *Stoke Newington and Islington Recorder*, writes: Seldom have I come across a more remarkable experience than that related to me a few days since by Mr. John Cole, of 46, Cressington-road, Stoke Newington, London.

Mr. Cole, a well-built man of thirty-seven years of age, was anxious rather than otherwise that the facts should be universally known. The manner in which he told them stamped the tale

WITH THE IMPRESS OF TRUTH.

"I must tell you," Mr. Cole began, "that the smuggling of which you have heard was not an ordinary case, but was occasioned by the fact that I was ill. My illness was both mental and physical. I had been in one situation for about twenty years,

"To an asylum."

and, leaving, I found it more difficut than I had imagined to obtain other employment. Constant disappointments depressed me to a very considerable extent. I could not sleep at nights, my appetite failed, and I fell into a low, despondent state. I wanted to be left alone, and would walk for miles aimlessly about. Indeed, my whole nervous system seemed completely shattered and my friends thought that I had become very strange in my manners. I had become so weak that I could scarcely stand, and began to have terrible pains in my head. I became an out-patient at an infirmary, but one day I was taken

TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM."

Mr. Cole did not like the asylum, continues the reporter. The pains in his head became worse, he could not sleep, and frequently sat up all night holding his head between his hands.

"After I had suffered this misery for about three months," continued Mr. Cole,

MY WIFE SMUGGLED

in to me a box of pills. Mrs. Cole had been told by a neighbour of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and was anxious to do anything she could to relieve me of the terrible pains from which I suffered.

"I was very dubious," Mrs. Cole frankly admitted, "but certainly found relief from the first box. I began to sleep, the weak and trembling state of my limbs was to a great extent diminished, and the pains in the head were not so frequent. When I had taken the third box I was so much improved in health that I asked to be set to work about the wards, and

DAILY I GREW STRONGER

under the benign influence of Dr. Williams' Pills. I continued to take an occasional dose, and in six weeks I was as well as I am to-day My health and mental condition were such that the medical officer saw no further ground for my detention, and I once more became a free man. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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In Half-size Bottles, And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

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Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, [illegible] positively overall other [illegible] Blair's Pills [illegible] a few hours, [illegible] Blair's Pills [illegible] the [illegible] Pills may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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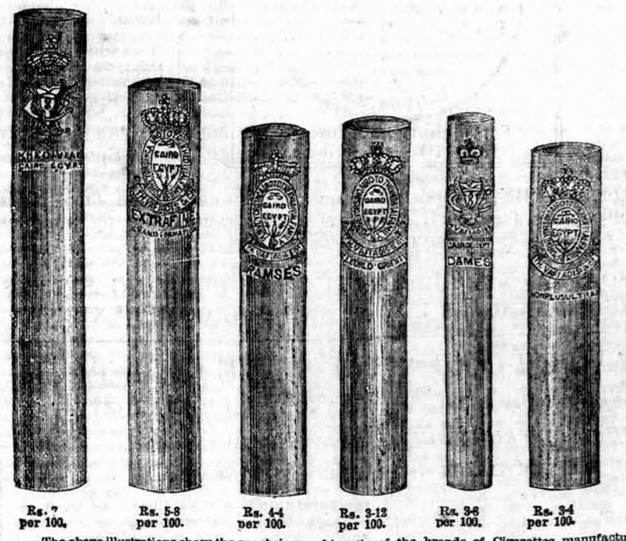

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On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

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NOTICE.

SPECIAL STALLS FOR RACE AND OTHER VALUABLE HORSES.

Several Stalls are vacant for the accommodation of Racers and other valuable Horses. These stalls have been specially erected on a plot of ground near the Old Race Course, Morland Road; the stalls are very suitable for the purpose. Owners are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who undertakes the feed and sleep at moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

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BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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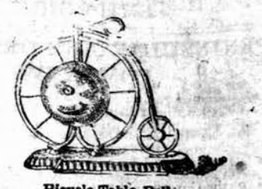
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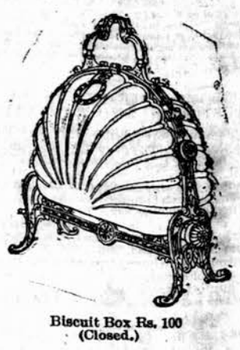
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